

THE FREEMASON.

The Organ of the Craft, a Weekly Record of Progress in

FREEMASONRY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Reports of the Grand Lodges are Published with the Special Sanction of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE M.W. GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND; HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND; THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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THE Meeting of the Grand Lodge on Wednesday, as generally happens in September, was very thinly attended. Bro. JAMES STEVENS again raised the question of order, but was ruled out of order on the distinct dictum of the PRO. GRAND MASTER. Owing to a slight misunderstanding, Bro. BUDEN'S motions were not discussed, and the minutes were confirmed. The normal business of Grand Lodge was transacted, and the announcement was made that the Special Grand Lodge to consider the Revised Book of Constitutions would take place probably in February next, and that copies of the book would be sent to all W.M.s.; and that any member of Grand Lodge, within a certain period, might purchase a copy at a certain small specified price.

WE said last week that there were only very few positively new provisions in the revised Book of Constitutions, but that the alterations proposed really consisted of a re-allocation of clauses, and a judicious grouping of the various sections, with some verbal amendments and additions. And we repeat our statement to-day. Still, there are some further new provisions, which it may do us good to consider. The Province of Cornwall has already considered the draft in an exhaustive report of a special Committee on these revised laws, and we find ourselves happily able to agree almost entirely with the views they have propounded on the question. The point of arrears is a very important one for many lodges. The new proviso seems to be most expedient; and we think that the knowledge of such a provision may have a good effect. The practical import of the new provision as regards the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, is, as the Cornwall Committee puts it, to perpetuate the existence of Provincial Grand Lodges, though the theory of our Constitution is that they cease with the death, or a removal, or resignation of a Provincial Grand Master. "Cessante ratione, cessat lex." This is undoubtedly a wise concession, and a practical improvement. We repeat that we wish the "status" of Past Masters was more distinctly defined. As it is, all remains in haze and obscurity. The Past Masters constitute a most powerful and useful body in Freemasonry; and as many of them have done good suit and service to the Craft, it is most important, now that we are settling the Book of Constitutions for some time to come, that everything should be considered, which may fairly be considered, to gratify their just wishes and to meet their legitimate claims. We cannot see why, (and here we venture to differ with our good brethren in Cornwall), all Past Masters should practically be considered as "functi officio," because they are not Immediate Past Masters. In our humble opinion such a theory is a great mistake, and contrary to all known Masonic custom and usages, and will work out considerable injustice, lead to serious heart-burnings, and give rise to numerous idle and hurtful questions of rank, service, and precedence. If Past Masters are not to wear collars except in Grand Lodge or Provincial Grand Lodge unless they be Immediate Past Masters, we would ask respectfully where is the statutable authority for Immediate Past Masters to wear a collar if Past Masters are to be debarred from doing so. The Immediate Past Master has no such authority under section 129 as an officer of the lodge, which is we understand now the contention. Under law 202, indeed, the jewels of the officers of a private lodge include not merely the Immediate Past Master, but "Past Masters," and so really and clearly the same one law applies equally to all lawful Past Masters, who stand upon precisely the same footing "fors" the Grand Lodge with an Immediate Past Master, though by the custom and common law and ritual of English Freemasonry, the Immediate Past Master has a distinct position in lodge, though not alluded to in the Book of Constitutions. If it be argued that the Book of Constitutions provides for the assumption of office by the Immediate Past Master, so it does equally for all Past Masters of a lodge under certain circumstances; and we feel quite certain that the distinction attempted to be created between the Immediate Past Master and the other Past Masters of a lodge,

is too fine drawn to stand the sound practical common sense of the great body which constitutes Grand Lodge. We trust, therefore, that by a reasonable and seasonable modification, all Past Masters may wear their collars and jewels as in Grand Lodge, so in Prov. Grand Lodge, in private lodges, and when forming part of a Board of Installed Masters. A very slight alteration of, and addition to the laws will settle the whole question, and we feel sure give satisfaction to all.

WE shall probably be met by the current argument when we seek to deal with the touchy point of Past Master's collars, that this will be an augmentation of expense; a pandering to a love of display; that there is too great an itching for collars; and that a check should be put upon it. But what are we really doing when we take away this old usage of Past Masters, especially in the provinces? There is clearly no harm in it. Surely it is better on every question and ground Masonic. But we say more. By this exclusiveness of collars, and this limiting of collars, we are creating a "caste," and ignoring the honourable distinctions of faithful Masonic services. Many an old Past Master exists amongst us, unfavoured by Grand Lodge or Provincial decorations, to whom his Past Master's collar and jewel, often a lodge gift, is the pleasant token of long membership, the commendable token of fraternal regard, the agreeable remembrance of "auld lang syne." We cannot see why, all at once, we are to pull up and pull in, which means by a narrower definition interference with the fair liberty of lodge usages we contend, not illegal in any sense or shape. We know, from personal experience, that many who wear their Past Master's collars, wear them as a distinct and kindly recognition by their brethren of modest worth and honest service. If the statute law is to be enforced, henceforth there is, so far, no statutable authority for the Immediate Past Master wearing a collar, neither than for any other Past Master; all come under the same one law, as we before remarked. Why should not this proviso be added: "Past Masters must wear their collars and jewels in Grand Lodge and Provincial Grand Lodges, and may wear the same in all private lodges and at a Board of Installed Masters?" Surely this is but common sense and Masonic usage, and the privilege is one which has been well earned by the often great and unparalleled services of our Past Masters to Freemasonry.

THE question of the revised Constitutions is so important a one, that though for many obvious reasons, we are most unwilling to seem to lend even an helping hand to carping criticism or needless amendments, yet we shall be glad to permit a discussion in our pages, within clear and friendly limits of respectful suggestion, on the proposed alteration and revision. Brethren who have special amendments to propose had better send them in to the GRAND SECRETARY, as one thing is clear, that this revision must last us for years, and that when once these matters are settled by the vote of Grand Lodge, that august body will not wish for some time, at any rate, to have such a question again submitted to it for consideration and adjudication.

WE repeat what we said last week, that we think the best thanks of the Craft are due to the Committee which has so carefully and moderately gone through a process of revision and consolidation, and has sought to conserve instead of change, to amend instead of dispensing with, many of those familiar sections of our valued Book of Constitutions, which too few condescend to read, and fewer still seem to understand.

THE study of Masonic archæology, we would fain hope, is at last coming to the fore. The publication of Bro. R. F. GOULD'S "History of Freemasonry," alluded to elsewhere, is a proof of this, we venture to conceive; and we trust that as years pass on our band of Masonic students may receive a considerable increase, and that many similar contributions, as thoughtful and valuable, may appear from time to time to demonstrate the reality of our researches and the historical importance of Freemasonry. We refer our readers to Bro. GOULD'S work, which speaks for itself; inviting perusal, and calling for consideration, but neither seeking for encomiums or desiring mawkish flattery. We congratulate the Craft on possessing so honest and original a work.

WE understand that Bro. BEST is under negotiations with Messrs. SPIERS and POND to undertake the lesseeship of Freemasons' Tavern. So far the matter, though it will probably be brought about, has not received official approval and confirmation.

We give elsewhere a "precis" of a most interesting meeting of that most valuable charity, the Sea Bathing Infirmary, to which we wish all success, feeling sure that the simple statement therein contained will redound more to the credit of our esteemed Bro. Sir ERASMUS WILSON, our worthy Grand Treasurer, and all concerned, not forgetting the architect, Mr. KNOWLES, than any inflated eulogium or laboured panegyric.

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ALL of our readers will be glad to see that the Archbishop of CANTERBURY is, it is fervently hoped, rallying from his severe illness and alarming attack. As Canon ROWSWELL said at Westminster Abbey, he is emphatically a "large-hearted man," and typifies in some remarkable characteristic the tolerant and sympathetic principles of English Freemasonry.

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OWING to the unavoidable absence of our Royal brother, the Duke of ALBANY, through serious indisposition, from the Preston Guild Ceremonial, H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, at a moment's notice, like a good soldier, at the QUEEN'S request, undertook to be present, and received, as he deserved, a most hearty reception from loyal Lancashire. He is the guest of our distinguished Bro. the Earl of LATHOM, Deputy Grand Master.

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WE call attention elsewhere to a circular emanating from the Grand Secretary's office, relative to the Royal College of Music.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

A Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of England was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 7 p.m., Bro. Gen. J. S. Brownrigg, P.G.M. Surrey, as M.W.G.M. in the chair.

The following were present :

Bros. Gen. J. S. Brownrigg, Acting G.M.; S. Rawson, Acting D.G.M.; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (J. Whittaker Ellis), J.G.W.; Rev. T. Cochrane, G. Chap.; Rev. T. Robinson, G. Chap.; Col. Creaton, G. Treas.; Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, G. Sec.; Ernest Emil Wendt, G. Sec. German Correspondence; Major John Penrice, S.G.D.; R. C. Else, J.G.D.; Horace Jones (City Architect), G. Supt. of Works; Sir Albert W. Woods, G. Dir. of Cer.; David Smith, Asst. G. Dir. of Cer.; John Messent, G. Swd. Br.; E. F. Littell, Asst. G. Purst.; H. G. Buss, Asst. G. Sec.; H. S. Alpess, G. Std. Br.; the Hon. Mr. Justice Prinsep, D.G.M. Bengal; Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.G.C.; Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, P.G.C.; Rev. J. Sedgwick, P.G.C.; Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G.C.; Rev. T. W. Hayes, P.G.C.; Rev. Ambrose W. Hall, P.G.C.; Thos. Fenn, P.G.D.; Robert Grey, P.G.D.; C. A. Murton, P.G.D.; Raphael Costa, P.G.D.; C. W. C. Hutton, P.G.D.; John A. Rucker, P.G.D.; Capt. N. G. Philips, P.G.D.; J. Glaisher, P.G.D.; W. E. Gumbleton, P.G.D.; Jabez Hogg, P.G.D.; J. M. Clabon, P.G.D.; H. Maudsley, P.G.D.; M. Case, P.G.D.; John S. Peirce, P.G.D.; J. H. Scott, P.G.D.; W. A. F. Powell, P.G.D.; Raynham W. Stewart, P.G.D.; Fred. P. Morrell, P.G.D.; Frank Richardson, P.G.D.; Lieut.-Col. H. S. Somerville-Burney, P.G.D.; H. J. P. Dumas, P.G.D.; Brackstone Baker, P.G.D.; J. C. Parkinson, P.G.D.; James Lewis Thomas, F.S.A., P. Asst. G.D. of C.; Magnus Ohren, F. Asst. G.D. of C.; Joshua Nunn, P.G.S.B.; C. Greenwood, P.G.S.B.; George Lambert, P.G.S.B.; W. Clarke, P.G. Purst.; C. A. Cottebrune, P.G. Purst.; H. Massey (Freemason); and many other Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Craft lodges.

The GRAND SECRETARY read the minutes of the Quarterly Communication, held 7th June last, except so far as related to the balance of a grant of £75 to Bro. James Hargrave Jones, of the Whittington Lodge, No. 862, London, which had lapsed in consequence of the death of that brother on the 7th July last, he having been paid £50 on account of such recommended grant, pursuant to the Constitutions, Art. 16, p. 104; and the acting Grand Master having put them to the Grand Lodge for confirmation—

Bro. JAMES STEVENS said that he rose with some diffidence, before the confirmation of the minutes, to raise a question of order and privileges.

The ACTING GRAND MASTER said that he would interrupt Bro. Stevens for a moment, assuming that the object of the speaker was to bring forward the question of Bro. Stevens's proposed motion, which had not been passed by the Board of Masters, and was consequently omitted from the agenda paper. He (the Acting Grand Master) held in his hand a memorandum which the Grand Secretary had received from the Pro Grand Master, which he would read :

Memorandum—Bro. James Stevens's notice of motion, dated 26th July, 1882, has been duly laid before me by the Grand Secretary, and having carefully considered its purport, I am clearly of opinion that the motion is one which cannot be placed on the agenda paper for Grand Lodge, inasmuch as it might lead to interference and an encroachment upon the undoubted prerogative of the Grand Master and his freedom of action, as set forth in the Constitutions of the Order. (Signed) CARNARVON.

Under these circumstances the acting Grand Master said he could not do otherwise than stop any further discussion on the subject.

The minutes were then confirmed with the exception above referred to.

Report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, was read and confirmed.

A brother of the Lodge of United Good Fellowship, No. 809, Wisbech ...	£50 0 0
A brother of the Blair Lodge, No. 815, Hulme, Manchester ...	50 0 0
The widow of a brother of the West Middlesex Lodge, No. 1612, Ealing ...	60 0 0
The widow of a brother of the Otago Lodge, No. 844, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand ...	75 0 0
A brother of the Jordan Lodge, No. 201, London ...	100 0 0
A brother of the Royal St. Edmunds Lodge, No. 1008, Bury St. Edmunds ...	50 0 0
A brother of the Lodge of the Three Grand Principles, No. 441, Cambridge ...	50 0 0
A brother of the Temple Lodge No. 1094, Liverpool ...	50 0 0
The widow of a brother of the Lodge of Lights, No. 148, Warrington ...	100 0 0
A brother of the Pleiades Lodge, No. 710, Totnes ...	50 0 0
A brother of the Welchpool Lodge, No. 998, Welchpool ...	150 0 0

Before the confirmation of the last grant recommended in the above list, Bro. JOSHUA NUNN, as President of the Lodge of Benevolence, said that the Grand Lodge had received a number of letters in reference to this grant, but that, after inquiry, it was found that the letters in question referred to matters which happened twenty years ago, since which time Bro. T. B. BROWN had been honoured by his lodge having invited him to perform the installation ceremony for them, and had been a very influential member of the Craft since the time referred to, besides having done a great deal for the Masonic Institutions.

Grand Lodge having heard this statement, confirmed the grant of £150 to Bro. Brown.

Bro. THOS. FENN, P.G.D., said that, in the absence of the President and Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, he begged to propose that the report of the Board of General Purposes be taken as read.

The terms of the report were as follows :

"REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

"To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

"Grand Lodge having at its last Quarterly Communication accepted the draft of the proposed revision of the Book of Constitutions, as prepared by the Board, and having approved of its suggestion that the same be considered at a special Grand Lodge, and that in the meantime copies be circulated amongst the provinces for the information of the Craft, which has accordingly been done, the Board now beg to recommend that brethren desiring to propose any amendments or additions to the said revision of the Constitutions should be required to transmit the same to the Grand Secretary on or before the 25th September next, in order that they may be considered and reported on by the Board before the meeting of the Special Grand Lodge, which, it is believed, will be held about the middle of October next.

"Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,

"15th August, 1882.

(Signed)

"FRANK GREEN,

"Vice-President."

To the report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 11th August, showing a balance in the Bank of England of £4245 4s. 5d.; and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £75, and for servants' wages, £100.

Bro. PERCEVAL rose to propose that before that motion was put the consideration of the subject should be referred to the next Quarterly Communication.

Bro. FENN observed that what he had proposed was merely that the report should be "taken as read."

The question whether the report be taken as read having been put by the Acting Grand Master and agreed to, Bro. PERCEVAL rose again and said that before the motion was passed he begged to move that in a matter of such importance it was necessary that all the members of Grand Lodge should have due time for consideration of the alterations proposed to be made in it. Although copies had been left in the Grand Secretary's office, and others had been transmitted to Grand Secretary's of the provinces, there was not a sufficient opportunity afforded for members of Grand Lodge to compare the new Book of Constitutions with the old one; and he thought that every lodge should be presented with a copy of the draft of the new Constitutions, and he would further propose that every brother who desired to do so should have an opportunity of purchasing a copy.

Bro. FENN again rose to order. The motion before Grand Lodge was that the report be received and entered on the minutes; a motion of this sort did not commit Grand Lodge to anything. If this motion were agreed to he then should propose that the report of General Purposes be adopted; and then would be the proper time for Bro. Perceval to bring forward his proposition.

The ACTING GRAND MASTER said that the question now was only whether this report should be entered on the minutes; when Bro. Fenn moved for its adoption would be time to make objections.

Bro. FENN'S motion was then put to Grand Lodge and carried.

Bro. FENN: Now Most Worshipful Grand Master, I beg to propose that the report be adopted.

Bro. SMALLPIECE said that he had much pleasure in seconding the motion. He thought that sufficient time had been given by the Board of General Purposes, and that there would be sufficient opportunity for those who objected to any portion of it to give notice of their objections according to the terms of the report.

Bro. PERCEVAL said he rose once more to propose the adjournment of this very important clause, at all events till next meeting of Grand Lodge; and that all who chose to purchase copies should have an opportunity of doing so; that every lodge should be supplied with a copy; and that those members who chose to purchase a copy for their own convenience should be enabled to do so, so as to be able to study it. The time allowed for sending in amendments was far too short, many of the Provincial Grand Lodges would not have met, and he therefore thought that in a matter of such moment as this a much longer time should be allowed. (Hear, hear.) He did not doubt that the Board of General Purposes had spent much time and consideration on the subject, and had had a hard task; but at the same time he considered it due to the brethren at large that they should have more time to consider the proposed alterations and make their opinions known. With these few remarks he begged to move the postponement of the consideration of the amended Constitutions until the next meeting of Grand Lodge, and in the meantime copies be sent to every lodge, and that every member of Grand Lodge be afforded an opportunity of purchasing copies.

Bro. GLADWELL said that in a momentous matter like this, the revision of the Constitutions of the Order, he thought every member of the Craft should have an opportunity of considering what the proposed alterations were, and that for this purpose they should all have an opportunity of buying at a small price a copy of the proposed alterations. He had much pleasure in seconding Bro. Perceval's amendment.

The Hon. Bro. JUSTICE PRINSEP said, that although he was a stranger at Grand Lodge, yet from the position in which he was placed by this motion, he would be forgiven for saying a few words.

The ACTING GRAND MASTER said that he would interrupt the speaker for one moment, for the purpose of introducing him to Grand Lodge. He had the pleasure of welcoming the speaker, Bro. Justice Prinsep, District Grand Master of Bengal to Grand Lodge.

Bro. PRINSEP said that the matter under consideration was one of very great importance. Those who, like himself, lived at a distance from England-brethren in the speaker's position--had no opportunity of attending Grand Lodge, and would have no part in the discussion of this question, though they are anxiously concerned in it. The speaker said that he left Bengal in June last, and only learned recently from his District Grand Secretary that he had received a copy of the Constitutions as they were now proposed to stand, and they were now in India. He had had the pleasure to visit a country lodge a few days ago, and heard the matter considered, but he had not himself had an opportunity of considering the amended Constitutions, and he thought that the proposed delay would be generally approved.

Bro. FENN said that he was sure he spoke the sentiments of the President of the Board of General Purposes when he said that there was no wish on the part of the Board to hurry the consideration of this matter. It had taken the Board a very long time, for they had been engaged for eighteen months upon the work. There could be no reason for haste, except that the edition of 1873 had been run out for some time past; there was no other reason, except the necessity for having a new edition as soon as possible, and there was no other object in pressing this on the consideration of Grand Lodge. The motion which Bro. Perceval had proposed he thought wanted some little correction, because he wanted to bring it before some other ordinary Grand Lodge, whereas it must be considered by a special Grand Lodge, as it will take some great time to get through this work. The Acting Grand Master suggested to Bro. Perceval that it could not be a usual,—it must be a special Grand Lodge, instead of "next Grand Lodge."

Bro. BRACKSTONE BAKER desired to know whether this motion before Grand Lodge was intended to supersede a motion by Bro. Budden, that proof copies of the proposed revised Constitutions should be purchasable at the Grand Secretary's Office, or did that stand over for a time so as to be taken at its place on the agenda paper. The brother was understood to say that he was a member of the Board of General Purposes in 1866, when a great deal of time was devoted to the Book of Constitutions, and that they were made as perfect as it was possible. That was a long time ago, and in the course of events a Book of Constitutions admitted of considerable alterations and amendments. The Board of General Purposes had taken a great deal of pains with the matter, and it was very desirable that every brother who desired to propose an amendment should do so before the 25th September. He would, therefore, ask whether the brother proposed by the new resolution that the motion standing lower on the agenda paper should be abandoned.

The ACTING GRAND MASTER said that he must hear the one question first.

Bro. BRACKSTONE BAKER (resuming) was understood to say that no time ought to be lost in going through the new edition. The attention of the brethren had been sufficiently called to the revision of the Book of Constitutions, and he thought that the mass of brethren, instead of proposing immaterial alterations of no moment, should accept the revision as effected by the Board of General Purposes. The former edition of the book was exhausted, and when a Book of Constitutions was wanted they could not get a copy of it.

Bro. BUDDEN requested permission to say one word. If the brother who proposed the postponement of the Special Grand Lodge would take his (Bro. Budden's) notice as it stood at the bottom of the paper, he would be very pleased for that to be added to Bro. Perceval's resolution. They had had very little time to consider the new Constitutions; they had had only three copies in the whole province. He could not help thinking that the work was of far greater importance than to admit of its being performed in a hurried manner.

While Bro. Percival was writing out his proposed resolution, the ACTING GRAND MASTER said he would proceed with the notices of motion, whereupon Bro. Budden rose to propose in terms of the notice that he had given:

That the minute of the last Grand Lodge (June 7th, 1882), containing the resolution proposed by Bro. RAYNHAM STEWART to raise the Grand Lodge subscription to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution from £800 a year (its present amount) to £1600 a year be not confirmed;

and to propose other resolutions in lieu thereof; but the Acting Grand Master pointed out to him that the minutes had been already read and confirmed, and that no motion could now be made to unconfirm them; the proper time to have brought this matter forward was when the minutes were put for confirmation.

Bro. BUDDEN said that it was done a little too sharp, and that owing to the extraordinary speed with which it was got through, he must now admit that he was out of court.

The Acting GRAND MASTER: I have only to say, Bro. Budden, that

although I have sat here many times before, I never put the confirmation of the minutes in a more deliberate manner, but I see there is another motion of yours.

Bro. BUDDEN said his motion was in three parts, and that the two others must fall with the first.

The ACTING GRAND MASTER said he wished to explain to Bro. Budden that, as regards those in which he was out of order, that was as to 1 and 2. He could now go on with No. 3.

Bro. BUDDEN said he had nothing to say as to No. 3, which he desired to drop. No. 2, at foot of the paper, would form part of Bro. Perceval's amendment. He would propose that any member of Grand Lodge be permitted to purchase a proof-copy of the revised Constitutions, now under consideration of Grand Lodge, at a price not exceeding 2s. per copy. If Grand Lodge could arrange for any member to be able to obtain a copy, he was sure that any member would be pleased to pay 2s. for it.

The motion was duly seconded, and supported by Bro. the Hon. Mr. Justice Prinsep, D.G.M. Bengal.

Bro. FENN said he would ask the brother to postpone his amendment until he had heard Bro. Perceval's motion read.

The ACTING GRAND MASTER then read the motion.—"It is proposed and seconded that the revision of the Book of Constitutions be postponed till February next, or until such time as the M.W. Grand Master may appoint; and that amendments and additions be required to be delivered to the Grand Secretary on or before the 28th January, and that a copy be sent to each lodge, and every member be enabled to purchase a copy, if he so desires it, at a price not exceeding 2s." That has been moved and seconded.

Bro. FENN said there was only one suggestion that he would make, which was, that brethren who desired copies of this revised Book of Constitutions should give due notice of it, that it might be known how many copies would be required. There were some 5000 members of Grand Lodge, but in all probability not more than 200 or 300 would be required to be purchased. He thought that the Grand Secretary should have a fortnight's notice from those desiring to have copies, otherwise he would not know how many to order.

The necessary addition having been made to the resolution,

The ACTING GRAND MASTER read it as follows: "Members enabled to purchase a copy at a price not exceeding 2s., notice being given within six weeks from the present time."

The motion was then put to Grand Lodge and carried.

Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form, and with solemn prayer.

Bro. E. M. Lott, P.P.G.W. Jersey, and P.M. 1929, officiated at the organ in the unavoidable absence of Bro. W. G. Cusins, Grand Organist.

REVIEW.

THE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY. By Bro. R. F. GOULD, P.G.D. Thomas C. Jack, 45, Ludgate-hill, E.C. First Notice. First Vol.

This work, long expected, has at last appeared, and will demand, as we doubt not it will receive, the careful perusal of Masonic and non-Masonic students. This century has witnessed the zealous lucubrations of Oliver, the elaborate efforts of Findel, the careful studies of Hughan, the important communications of D. M. Lyon, the eloquent pages of Fort, and now we have to hail the striking and remarkable labours of Bro. Gould, and certainly too high praise cannot be awarded to the scrupulous fidelity of his researches, and the painstaking accuracy of his references. If Masonic writers and Masonic histories have been too often dubbed, unsequential and unpreferential, Bro. Gould is clearly determined that no one shall complain as far as he is concerned of any such grave delinquency, and he, therefore, with most commendable minuteness and patience sends us back to the actual authorities he quotes from, the very evidences and assertions he makes use of. It is a very great virtue this carefulness, and this fulness of reference, and will be gratefully remembered and realized by many who turn over his well-filled pages. The chief characteristic in Bro. Gould's new and very valuable work, probably his "magnum opus," is its originality. No one can accuse Bro. Gould of "sheep walking." He has sketched out for himself a syllabus and programme of Masonic history, to fill up and fill in, and though not despising the adjuncts ready to his hands, he has gone to original sources and primal authorities for all that he puts forward. Hence his book comes before us most real in character and satisfactory in outcome. No mere padding, no deliberate book making, no borrowing from other people's works without acknowledgment, but the bright features of careful collation and laborious research mark his first volume from the first page to the last. And we shall, and must be struck, those of us who understand what the true difficulty of the Masonic historian consists in, with this his most honest effort to go to the fountain head, and to lay before his readers, without any favourite fad or preconceived theory, all that history can unfold, all that facts can substantiate, all that veritable and lucid illustrations can exemplify or elucidate. Bro. Gould, in Volume I, goes through certain sources of assumed or supposed Masonic origin. He deals most carefully and effectively with the Ancient Mysteries, the Essenes, the Roman Collegia, and the Culdees. He then dwells upon the English Gild Legends, and then, as the Americans say, he "strikes oil" in three special divisions. No where else is so exhaustively treated before—(1) the Steinmetzen of Germany; (2) the Craft Gilds

(or corps d'état) of France; (3) the Compagnonage, the Compagnons de la Tour, the Enfants de Salomon, or the Enfants de Maître Jacques, &c., also all purely French. And this is certainly the great feature of Bro. Gould's work, which must commend it to the attention of the thoughtful and the studious in such old-world matters. It is true that, thanks to other writers, some of us had heard of the Compagnonage, and had been struck with many of its peculiar characteristics. But no one before Bro. Gould, as a Masonic writer, has so probed and so brought out the subject; no one has thus far placed before us, in such clear and speaking light, the remarkable similarities in the gross and in the main, which exist between the Compagnonage and Craft Masonry. As we purpose to devote a second article to the consideration of the Compagnonage, &c., as revealed to us in Bro. Gould's effective history, we pass on to other points. One remark we think it well to make here before going on any further. In that general apathy in respect of Masonic literature, which prevails in all English-speaking lands, and that objection to publication, (which within certain limits deserves respect), some of our worthy, but "too scrupulous," brethren may, as in other days, profess to think that in some matters as connected with the peculiar ceremonial of the Compagnons and the Masonic Legend, &c., &c., Bro. Gould has touched too closely on the "Aporreta." But we must remind all such critics that Bro. Gould, when writing a History of Freemasonry, is practically almost between Scylla and Charybdis. If he says too much he is denounced by "gentle dulness;" if he says too little he is found fault with by loud-voiced criticism. Those who are non-Masons will be none the wiser for Bro. Gould's really careful and well-chosen words; those who are Freemasons must read between the lines. But since many of the unwise publications of Dr. Oliver, which are much to be deplored, and the free and open discussion of Masonic antiquities, &c., as in America and Germany for instance, Masonic historians, if their works are to be read, are to be up to the times, are to survive, must write much which previously would not have been written, and which, to say the truth, had better be kept back from a profane audience. However, we are dealing confessedly with a "crux," which Bro. Gould, if anyone can do it, is well able to solve and to settle. We agree with almost everything he has so well and so truly written as regards the Collegia Romana, the Essenes, the Mysteries, the Culdees and the Ancient Charges. If here and there we entertain slight scintilla of difference, they are so slight as to constitute rather essential concurrence. As regards the Mysteries, for instance, we have long held that their traditions and effects may be traced in Freemasonry, though rather as if by way of reflexion than of reality. The probation, the purification, the enlightenment, the initiation, (muesis), of the Mysteries, constitute the cosmopolitan secret of all Hermetic associations, and all similar Sodalities. Much may be written on this interesting topic, and Bro. Gould puts the matter before us fairly and carefully. The Essenes had, no doubt, a hidden system of discipline and organization, of probation and recognition; and whether they are the remains of a Maccabæan Fraternity, or are a purely Jewish Hermetic Sodality, they present in many points remarkable similarities with Freemasonry. As regards the Collegia Romana, much may be said, as we are still altogether in the dark as to their "modus vivendi, agendi, et operandi." Bro. Gould has followed the best authorities on the subject, and especially the laborious Massmann, and the latest writings of Mr. Coote, and though some little exception may be fairly taken to the latter's too enthusiastic advocacy of the "Collegia," as to actual facts and certain statements, yet his main points are, no doubt, positively unimpeachable. Bro. Gould and the writer of this review were looking over Gruter the other day, when they came upon an inscription by the "Coll. Tignar" (Carpenters), which mentioned six Scribæ by name, as recorded elsewhere in this impression, thus confirming Mr. Coote's statement and Bro. Gould's remark as to the "Scribæ" in connection with the Collegia, a point on which a little doubt had been cast on an article on the Collegia in the "Masonic Monthly" for September, which see. We are not at all convinced, however, as to the admission of slaves into the Collegia, or as regards the Collegia Tenuiorum, —tenuis, in Latin, is not a slave, in any sense. It means a poor and humble man, but not necessarily a slave; and as there was a Collegium of freed-men at Rome, (see the "Masonic Monthly" for September), it appears to us, that Massmann's idea that slaves could be admitted into the Collegia is a mistake, unless indeed they were the "servi officinarum" often mentioned in inscriptions. Lobeck says slaves were admitted into the lesser mysteries in Greece, (a fact not at all clear), and in the Saturnalia great privileges were accorded to the slaves; but remembering the Roman ideas on the subject we doubt the allegation. The provision as to monthly payments alluded to does not refer in the Digest to the Collegia Servorum at all. The Culdees, of whom little is, we apprehend, really known, have been dealt with a masterly hand by Bro. Gould; and he brings out certain facts as regards Athelstan and the Culdees, or Colidei, which will interest the York Masons. They were undoubtedly great builders, had special and secret customs, and, as Bro. Gould remarks, many have held that Hermeticism came through them from the East. Under this head Bro. Gould has told us much of what many were ignorant before. As regards the Charges, Bro. Gould's words are very clear and concise, and yet most full and elaborate. Amphibalus is, as he truly remarks only mentioned in "Adhabell" in Matthew Cooke's MS., and as Amfibal in Krause. Englet is probably, as Bro. Gould points out, a repetition in the additional MS. for "Enclidnis." The Masonic Poem, a most remarkable MS., with two "ordinaciones," "legends," or "orders," and a portion of a third, interpolated in the "Ars Quatuor," is clearly the basis of the additional MS., and if Mr. Bond's date is correct, they are both about 1415. It may well be that a third and undiscovered Constitution is the parent of the Lansdowne,

Dowland, &c. They must all, however, have had a common origin, and if "Pars Oculi" ever turns up, we shall be better able to speak upon this point than we are now. Our brief and cursory remarks will show our readers what an extent of ground Bro. Gould has travelled over, and prove how much we are all indebted to him for a work so lucid and well arranged, so readable and so interesting, with which you are carried on to the last page, characterized as it is in all its parts by a most laudable anxiety to be correct and precise in all that concerns the genuineness and authenticity, whether of our Masonic traditions or our Masonic annals. Above all does Bro. Gould handle effectively that Masonic archaeology of ours which sheds such a light on the past of our excellent Craft, and seems the more we dive into it, do what we will and say what we may, to carry it and us back to ancient days and to a hoar antiquity.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

The monthly meeting of the General Committee of this institution was held on Saturday, the 2nd inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. Alfred Williams presiding. The other brethren present were Bros. J. Mason, Jno. L. Mather, Don M. Dewar, C. F. Matier, F. Adlard, Rev. Richard Morris, D.D., (Head Master), W. Paas, John M. Stedwell, Edgar Bowyer, Raynham W. Stewart, W. H. Saunders, and H. Massey, (Freemason).

In consequence of the serious illness of Bro. F. Binckes, Secretary, and his necessary absence, the minutes were read by Bro. C. F. Matier.

The names of two boys were removed from the October list, one by the wish of the boy's friends, whose circumstances had fortunately become more prosperous, and the other because the candidate had died.

Two petitions were examined, one for admission of a boy by election, and the other for admission by presentation from West Yorkshire. The former was in all respects regular and was passed: the latter was accepted subject to further documents being forwarded. One case was deferred.

Bro. Matier informed the committee that Bro. Binckes was improving in health, and that his medical man said he would be able to get out in a fortnight. He was moreover only just now able to leave his bed.

A motion was passed and ordered to be entered on the minutes recording the satisfaction of the committee with the intelligence as to the improvement in Bro. Binckes's health.

The committee then adjourned.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

The Grand Lodge of Canada F. and A. M. began its twenty-seventh annual session at the Grand Opera House, London, Ontario, on July 12th. The attendance of representatives was large, the Credential Committee having received no less than 889 voting papers, of which 659 were represented in person, and 230 by proxies. The accommodations furnished, and the adaptability of the Opera House as a place of meeting, were spoken of as first-class, and were apparently highly appreciated by the members of the Grand Lodge. The address of the M.W. Grand Master, Bro. James Moffatt, was interesting and instructive. The address was referred to the Board of General Purposes to report upon, and copies of the same were distributed among the members. The report of the Board upon the condition of Masonry speaks favourably of the Order throughout the jurisdiction. Among other matters they find that as the Grand Lodge increases in years and prosperity, so the condition of Masonry within the Dominion increases in usefulness and good fellowship with each other; and several lodges, for which warrants have been granted at the last annual communication have been regularly constituted, and their rooms in many cases elegantly furnished and properly dedicated and consecrated. They observe with pride the dedication of a Masonic Temple of the city of London, Canada, which is a grand monument erected by the liberality of the London brethren. On the subject of dues and suspension the Grand Master remarks:

"In this country and in the United States there is a perfect rage for what are called Masonic Rites and Degrees, which at least prove that the want of money is not the cause, at least with some, that lodge dues are not paid. That being the case, it seems to me that it would not be asking too much, and even insisting upon, if we as Craft Masons are expected to in any way recognise these rites or grades of Masonry, to ask that candidates should in every instance be affiliated and in good standing with some blue lodge."

He further asserts:

"That if this suggestion was adopted and carried out by the different rites, that it would have a most beneficial effect in teaching all candidates for higher degrees that Ancient Craft Masonry was the foundation of all Masonry, and as such their members must retain their connection with that body." The Grand Master bespeaks a careful consideration of the subject of dues and suspensions, for the latter are becoming far too plentiful, being nearly equal to the number of gains from all other sources. In his opinion a remedy could easily be found for this state of things in a general compromise by a payment of, say ten dollars, by all Masons whose date of suspension goes beyond ten years, and five dollars for those under ten years, and under this arrangement the Grand Lodge to relinquish their portion of the claims against suspended Masons; and if upon inquiry by a committee from the several lodges Masons are found whose characters are good, and are unable to pay the sums named, through poverty or distress, that the claims against them be cancelled and they be invited to visit their respective lodges as formerly. In many cases the dues have run on so long that it is utterly hopeless to expect that they will ever be paid, except in the way proposed.

The report of Bro. Otto Klotz, Chairman of the Benevolent Committee, deals with the statistics of this fund for several years past. From his showing it is gleaned that 44 brothers, 216 widows, 27 orphans, and 16 local boards were granted relief to the amount of 9940 dollars. There are 303 parties on the benevolent fund for 1882. The funds of the Grand Lodge have increased during the year 1797 dollars 31 cents. An address of welcome was presented to the Grand Body, signed by all the Worshipful Masters, and on behalf of the Craft in London. Warrants were granted to four lodges working under dispensation located severally at Wiaston, Brigden, Victoria-road and Harrietsville.

Ottawa was selected as the next place of meeting.—Masonic Review.

DEDICATION OF A MASONIC LODGE IN SUVA.

From the *Suva Times*, May 6th.

The event of the week in our little community has been the opening of a branch of the Great Brotherhood of Masons in Suva. Many months ago a few of the brethren resident here, with one or two others, occasional visitors, met together and carried the proposition to establish the Craft in Suva to such a point that application was made to the Grand Lodge of England for a charter. This duly arrived early in the year, if not before the close of 1881, and the delay since then has been due solely to the necessity of getting furniture, regalia, and other such things from the regular makers in the colonies. All matters were, however, brought to such a point that some six weeks ago the brethren had but to decide on a suitable day to make the Lodge of Fiji, in Suva, an established fact. The 2nd of May was fixed on, partly because on that date a bright moon might be expected, and partly that there seemed no danger of business cares, as, for instance, in the way of mails to be made up for outgoing steamers, demanding immediate attention. At that time it was not possible to calculate the exact dates of the steamers on account of the quarantine regulations, and the Tairaroa's arrival and departure did not suggest itself as likely to be a disturbing element in the arrangements. As it was, her arrival was utilised by visitors from Levuka; the members of the Craft there secured her at much expense to themselves to run an extra trip to Suva and carry them back after the evening ball. Unfortunately, the captain had not fully understood the arrangements, and declined to wait after midnight, so that many, who were compelled to return to Levuka speedily, missed much of the evening's pleasure, and others, more independent, returned by the Histle on Wednesday morning. The Histle had been secured by the body here to run a special trip on this occasion, they being led to understand it was impossible to get to Tairaroa.

Of the first part of the ceremony we cannot speak. It consisted of dedicating the lodge-room to the purposes of Masonry and installing the W.M. elect in the chair, and investing his chosen officers with the symbols of their office. Being conducted with closed doors, and surrounded by all the secrecy that encircles the Craft, these proceedings can only be guessed at. It is understood, however, that Bros. Dufty, Moore, and Smith came specially for the purpose of assisting, and Bro. P. S. Solomon, who had arrived two days before, was also one of the Elder Brethren. Bro. G. Smith, we understand, was the principal in the ceremony of conferring the dignities of office on the W.M. elect, Bro. C. D. Cuthbert, one of the oldest of Suva's residents.

There were present Bros. Geo. Smith, P.M. 562 (S.C.); F. H. Dufty, R.W.M. 562 (S.C.); Geo. Moore, P.M. 562 (S.C.), 718 (E.C.); P. S. Solomon, P.M. 990 (E.C.); C. D. Cuthbert, P.M. 337 (I.C.); J. C. Doull, P.M. 421 (S.C.); J. Carmichael, A. Lyons, T. Waddell, T. Bonyng, G. C. Johnson, T. G. Kennan, W. L. Coward, Geo. Leslie, L. Smith, C. S. Thomas, H. Wilson, J. Cogar, T. H. Robson, and Stevenson.

The W.M. appointed Bros. T. G. Kennan, S.W.; C. S. Thomas, J.W.; and Geo. Leslie, S.D.; to the offices mentioned with their names and these were duly installed under oath. The other officers likely to be appointed are Bros. W. L. Coward, Sec.; Geo. Stevenson, J.D.; and J. Cogan, I.G. These brethren not being of those who applied for the charter have yet to be elected however, and their appointments could not be completed at this meeting.

After the ceremony, which took place at noon, a banquet followed, provided by Mr. Sturt, in the upper verandah of the Suva Hotel. Although the brethren only were present at this, the necessities of the case compelled the proceedings to partake almost of a public character. As we understand, the usual patriotic and Masonic toasts were given and responded to as ancient custom dictated. The outside public were made aware of the character of some of them from hearing snatches of song, but there were so many repetitions of "He's a jolly good fellow" that it was difficult to individualise and to assign each chorus to its proper recipient. At all events as the mysterious brotherhood once more mingled with their fellow men down stairs, a tone of mellow satisfaction beamed in their countenances, and the only difficulty they seemed to have to arrange was which of the viands was the choice one. Fish, flesh, and fowl all had their advocates, but it was unanimously asserted that a better set-out they could not have had, and the Levuka visitors mournfully confessed that in that point Suva "had" them. These good things occupied the day up to nearly five p.m., leaving only but a short time for a rest ere the brotherhood were again to assemble to meet their friends of the general community, and especially the ladies, at the ball in the evening.

Of the ball it can only be said it was an unqualified success. The number present was little short of 100, and the dancing was kept up with hearty good spirit until the small hours were well passed.

His Honour the Chief Justice, with Lady and the Misses Gorrie, were among the early arrivals, and the ball was opened by a quadrille in which Lady Gorrie, with the Worshipful Master just installed, Mr. C. D. Cuthbert, faced Sir John with Mrs. Cuthbert; the side couples being the Installing Master, Mr. G. Smith, with Miss Gorrie, and the Master of the Levuka Lodge, Mr. Dufty, with Mr. Cuthbert's daughter, Mrs. Matthews. Mr. Sturt had enclosed the verandah and the floor thereof was laid with smoothed level boards to suit for dancing, and the piano being placed where it could be well heard both here and in the ball-room, ample room was secured for the dancers. Dancing began about half-past eight and was vigorously carried on for the succeeding eight hours, only being interrupted by the interval required for needful refreshments. Mrs. Ewins, who presided at the piano, acquitted herself well, as usual, though suffering from a severe attack of Cika. Some of the *habitués* of Levuka gatherings expressed an idea that her style was not so good as they were accustomed to, but, in fact, the dancers seemed to find the music good enough to keep them in active enjoyment all the time, and the only disappointment expressed was when the music stopped, as they sometime thought, too soon.

Dancing was interrupted at twelve o'clock to enable the dancers to partake of the excellent supper which had been provided. Like the banquet, it was arranged in the upper balcony, in which was a table throughout its whole length, groaning with a weight of good cheer of the most appetis-

ing character. The guests fully occupied it; indeed, many could not find room and had to await a second chance.

After satisfying the first cravings of nature several toasts were proposed, the most marked being "Law and Order, and Health to Bro. the Hon. Sir John Gorrie, the Chief Justice," and "Success to the Newly-Constituted Lodge."

Bro. CUTHBERT replied at some length, with an explanation of some of the principles of Masonry.

In replying to his health, Bro. Sir JOHN GORRIE said he had always understood Masonry was especially designed to spread a principle he had ever endeavoured to propagate wherever he had been—the principle of fraternity or brotherly love amongst all classes, and of thorough sympathy throughout every section and every individual of the community. It was a most noble and worthy effort, and commanded the best wishes of all for the success of the Society. He was glad to see Levuka assisting Suva in the matter, showing no mean spirit of jealousy here. There were two towns in Fiji, rivals it might be, but their rivalry ought to be not that of any jealous or enviable kind, but a generous competition to excel each other in all that was good and desirable, in healthy progress, and in promoting the welfare of the community. Such an example as that shown by these sister Masonic lodges, argued well that such feelings were not strange to the hearts of the residents in the respective towns, and he hoped they would become so prevalent as to be recognised as the universal public spirit of both towns.

In replying to the toast of "Prosperity to the Newly-Constituted Lodge," Bro. CUTHBERT, the W.M. said: I do not think I ever before rose with such diffidence to respond to a toast; a diffidence probably arising from my long absence from public or quasi-public life, or it may be that I am afflicted with an undue quantity of that bashfulness proverbially characteristic of my countrymen, so that I will ask you to bear with me for a very few moments. We have been accused of being a perfectly useless body of men, meeting merely to enjoy ourselves in feasting and revelling, and of wasting our lodge funds in such manner. In reply, I speak from my personal experience, extending over not a few years, that lodge funds are not encroached upon for such purposes; these expenses are paid for either by the individual members themselves or from a fund specially subscribed. Again, we are charged with being an irreligious body of men. This also, is quite erroneous; every Mason must necessarily believe in God, the creator and ruler of the universe, the great "I AM." The Holy Bible is always open in our lodges, and our members are taught to regard it as the unerring standard of truth, to learn therefrom their duty to God, to their neighbour, and to themselves, and to regulate their conduct by the just precepts it contains. True, we do not profess to be a religious society; we do not teach any creed, we admit into our fraternity men of every creed, of every country, and of every colour: the only requisite being to believe in God and to act truly and justly towards man. I have thus told you what Masonry is not, I will now tell you in a few words what it is. Freemasonry is essentially and purely a charitable institution. It does not partake in any way of the nature of a benefit society or an insurance company. In our society charity is given, where charity ought only to be given, to the needy alone, and according to the ability of the giver. The principle of benefit societies is that for a fixed amount regularly paid the member receives whenever he is sick a certain benefit, as it is called, whether he is rich or poor, whether he is in need of it or no; it is the legal and expected result of a contract which, if necessary, can be enforced by law, and, though valuable in their way, there is not a particle of charity in them. Consequently, they do not enlist any of the finer emotions of the heart. Masonry is different. Here there is no question of arrears. A stranger from a distant land is as much entitled to the charities of his brethren, if found true and worthy, as the most punctual paying member of his lodge. The only claim Masonic charity listens to is "poverty," the only requisite to obtain relief is to be destitute, and, in my experience, I have never known an applicant to apply for relief, if found worthy, who has not obtained that most suitable to his case either in the shape of money or in being provided with the means of earning his livelihood, or both. Again, where Masons are congregated in sufficient numbers they have their charitable orphan asylums and almshouses. There is a peculiar feature in the schools that I have not known in any other charity school—that, as far as practicable, the children are educated so as to be able to move in the same society as the deceased father; and, in our almshouses, the aged and infirm Mason, who has borne the heat and burden of the day but has met with reverses in life, may end his days in peace and comfort, mixing with the fraternal society he would fail to meet with elsewhere. It would take me too long to mention the statistics of these Charities even if I had been able to obtain them; suffice it to speak of one. The Masonic Institute for Boys, near London, the cost for the foundation of which exceeds £60,000, and the annual expenditure in its maintenance over £10,000. On the whole, the Masonic Fraternity is a holy and noble institution, and a Mason, if enabled to carry out the principles inculcated in our lodges might be justly described in words you are all familiar with as one who "visits the fatherless children and widows in their affliction and keeps himself unspotted from the world." While I say this, do not mistake me. Far be it from me to claim for myself, or any other individual member of our Craft, ability to even approach the holy and divine teachings promulgated in our lodges. We are but human—frail and powerless to do so—but we do claim it in the strongest manner for our institution as a corporation. I am afraid I have occupied you too long, but will conclude with just one word to our fair friends who have honoured us with their presence this evening—

Permit me, ladies, ere I take my seat,
To express my thanks to you for coming here;
And if in twelve months hence again we meet,
Our best wish for you, you may like to hear;
Our wish is this, pray do not take it wrong:
When next we meet in such Masonic throng
May you, whose grace and beauty bless our lives,
If single now, come then as Masons' wives.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTIONS.

The Committee nominated by the R.W. the Prov. Grand Master of Cornwall, the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, to examine the proposed alterations in the "Book of Constitutions," have made the following report:—

My Lord,

We having, in accordance with your desire, examined the proposed alterations in the "Book of Constitutions," beg to report as follows:

The Committee consider that the re-arrangement of the laws is of a comprehensive and beneficial character, and the regulations being properly classified, the consecutive numbers provide an easy means of identifying the various rules, without the need of paginal and other references, as formerly.

Under the heading of "Prov. and District Grand Lodges," provision is made for the continuity of Prov. Grand Lodges, as with District Grand Lodges, and the powers of the former are more clearly indicated than heretofore.

The rules relating to "Private Lodges" contain many additions, the chief being the following, all of which we deem to be improvements.

125. Each lodge must have the "warrant" present at its meetings.

126. If the warrant is lost, one of confirmation must be obtained, to render meetings legal.

129. No brother can hold more than one office, at one and the same time, in a lodge.

130. Masters elect cannot assume the chair of a lodge until installed.

141. Degrees can only be given when a Master or Past Master occupies the chair.

157. Times and places of meeting of "Lodges of Instruction" must be sent to Prov. Grand Secs.

160. All alterations in by-laws must be approved by the regular authorities.

161. Every brother must be presented with a printed copy of the by-laws, and his acceptance thereof binds him to obedience, with or without any formal agreement.

165. Temporary meetings of lodges, under special circumstances, may be held, by special dispensation of Prov. Grand Masters.

172. Lodges are not to pay the quarterly subscriptions of members "in arrear," but their names are to be returned accordingly to the Grand Lodge.

188. All initiates become members there and then, unless they intimate otherwise.

190. The minimum initiation fee for country lodges will be five guineas, exclusive of fees, which will thus raise the lowest possible sum for initiation to £6 2s., the payment of which can neither be remitted nor deferred on any pretext whatever.

All these changes appear necessary and most desirable, but the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the following should also be added to the laws, and strongly advise their adoption at the ensuing Prov. Grand Lodge, as suggested alterations to be laid before the Grand Lodge of England.

84. Provinces numbering thirty or more lodges should be entitled to the additional Prov. Grand Officers, instead of forty or more, as now.

93. The Dep. Prov. G.M. should be resident in his province, as previously required, and no dispensation should permit of his non-residence.

181. Five clear days' notice, at least, should be given of all regular lodge meetings.

187. Rejected candidates or joining members should not be eligible for re-proposition in the same lodge until three months at least have elapsed from their rejection.

202. The jewels for the optional officers of a lodge should be described as the others are.

304. The officers of a lodge cannot wear their collars according to the new regulations, out of their own lodge, but the Committee consider that those of the W.M. and Wardens, should be allowed to be worn at Prov. Grand Lodge, as at the Grand Lodge.

The Committee are also of opinion that rule 80 should state that Past Masters in as well as of lodges are members of Prov. G. Lodge.

The Committee have also considered the proposed increase of 50 per cent. to the "Quarterly subscriptions" payable to the Grand Lodge, and unanimously agree that such increase is uncalled for, and desire to offer their strenuous objection to any alteration in the present amount, which ought to prove sufficient for the purpose.

The Committee desire to express their hearty appreciation of the labours and services of the Revision Committee.

E. T. CARLYON, Chairman.

T. CHIRGIN,

E. D. ANDERTON,

WM. TWEEDY,

R. A. COURTNEY,

W. F. NEWMAN,

CHAS. TRUSCOTT, Jun.

WM. JAMES HUGHAN,

Secretary to the Committee.

Masonic Hall, Truro, July 24th, 1882.

WEST LANCASHIRE MASONIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

A meeting of the General Committee of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution was held on Friday evening, the 1st inst., at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool, to take into consideration a number of applications on behalf of children of deceased Freemasons. Bro. John Baxendale, P.M. 580, occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Bros. G. Broadbridge, P.P.G.D.C.; R. Martin, jun., P.M. 1182, Hon. Sec. of the Charity; J. T. Callow, P.P.G. Treas., Hon. Treas.; G. Morgan, P.M. 1035; J. Hooken, P.M. 673; T. Salter, P.G.J.D.; John Latta, I.P.M. 241; T. Whitehead, W.M. 241; J. B. Mackenzie, P.M. 1609; W. Longbottom, W.M. 1013; R. Wylie, P.P.G.S.D., and others.

There were nine applications for children to be placed on the foundation of the Institution, and the Committee agreed to recommend all the cases for adoption at the next Court of Governors, the cost of their education and advancement involving an annual outlay of £71.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding closed the proceedings.

It is probable that ere long a scheme for the education, clothing, and full maintenance of a certain number of children on the foundation of the Institution will be brought forward; and, judging from the spirit which has hitherto marked the brethren in this province, there is no doubt that this proposed extension of benefits will be carried out.

PRESTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER :

BRO. THE REV. A. B. BEA EN, M.A., (OXON.) 18°;
W.M. 314;
Prov. G. Assist. Chaplain Mark Masons, Lancashire.

At the Oxford Locals of 1882 this School obtained 7 First-Classes, 7 Seconds, 13 Thirds, including two exemptions from Responsions, and the following places, viz.:

9th, 42nd, and 45th in Senior, and 3rd, 13th, 20th, 27th, 52nd, 65th, 88th and 96th places in Junior general list, also:

Senior—Sth in Mathematics; 17th and 19th in Greek; 14th and 20th in Latin; 19th in English.*Junior*—1st and 4th (of 1,400 entered) in Religious Knowledge; 2nd, 6th, 11th, 12th, and 19th in Greek; 9th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, and 27th in Mathematics; 8th, 13th, and 39th in Latin; 32nd and 34th in Mechanics.

Entrance Scholarships for Boarders; University Scholarships and Exhibitions. School re-opens September 18th.

ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY, MARGATE.

ESTABLISHED 1791.

THE ONLY ONE EXCLUSIVELY FOR SCROFULOUS POOR.

COL. CREATON, TREASURER.

JOHN M. CLABON, ESQ., HON. SECRETARY.

This Hospital requires aid. An extra liberal diet table is of necessity required on account of the exhausting nature of this terrible disease.

Donors of £10 10s., Annual Subscribers of £1 1s., can recommend patients. 250 beds. Average number of In-patients per year, 750, and of applicants over 1000.

Bankers, the Bank of England; Coutts and Co.; and Cobb and Co., Margate.

Offices: No. 30, Charing Cross, W.

JOHN THOMAS WALKER, Secretary.

DREADNOUGHT SEAMENS' HOSPITAL, Greenwich, S.E., and DISPENSARY, Well-street, London Docks, E., for Sailors of all Nations.

No admission ticket or voting papers of any sort required, but both are entirely free to the whole maritime world, irrespective of race, creed, or nationality. Since establishment upwards of 225,000 have been relieved from no less than forty-two different countries, and the number of patients during 1881, was 7132, as compared with 4245, the average of the preceding ten years. Qualification of a governor one guinea annually, or a donation of ten guineas. New annual subscriptions or contributions will be thankfully received by the bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon and Co., 20, Birch-in-lane, E.C., or by the Secretary at the Hospital. Funds are urgently needed for this truly Cosmopolitan Charity, which is supported by voluntary contributions. W. T. EVANS, Secretary.

VILLA RESIDENCES, to be Let or

Sold (charming), rents from £35 to £55 per annum; seven, eight, nine, and ten rooms; close to two Metropolitan District Railway stations and main road, 'bus route to City; each fitted with gas, bells, bath-room, hot and cold water, Venetian blinds, and every modern convenience; gravel soil and good drainage.—Apply to Messrs. Gibbs and Flew (Limited), The Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington, Station, W.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1882.

TOURIST TICKETS will be issued from May 1st to the 31st October, 1882.

For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.

Derby, June, 1882.

JOHN NOBLE,
General Manager.**TO ADVERTISERS.**

THE FREEMASON has a large circulation in all parts of the Globe. In it the official Reports of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland are published with the special sanction of the respective Grand Masters, and it contains a complete record of Masonic work in this country, our Indian Empire, and the Colonies.

The vast accession to the ranks of the Order during the past few years, and the increasing interest manifested in its doings, has given the *Freemason* a position and influence which few journals can lay claim to, and the proprietor can assert with confidence that announcements appearing in its columns challenge the attention of a very large and influential body of readers.

Advertisements for the current week's issue are received up to Six o'clock on Wednesday evening.

TO OUR READERS.

THE FREEMASON is published every Friday morning, price 3d., and contains the fullest and latest information relating to Freemasonry in every degree. Subscriptions, including Postage:—

United States,
Canada, the Continent, India, China, Ceylon,
United Kingdom. Australia, New Zealand &c.
Arabia, &c.

13s.

15s. 6d.

17s. 6d.

Remittances may be made in Stamps, but Post Office Orders or Cheques are preferred, the former payable to GEORGE KENNING, Chief Office, Len Ion, the latter crossed London Joint Stock Bank.

To Correspondents.

The following reports stand over till next week:—

St. Bede Lodge, 1119.
Tredegar Lodge, 1625.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, 554.
Upton Lodge of Instruction, 1227.
West Smithfield Lodge of Instruction, 1623.**BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.**

"La Chaine d'Union," "The Citizen," "The West London Advertiser," "The Keystone," "The Broad Arrow," "The Hull Packet," "The Masonic Herald," "The Jewish Chronicle," "Allen's Indian Mail," "The Volunteer Service Gazette," "La Acacia," "The Court Circular," "The Freemason's Repository," "The Libera Freemason," "El Taller."



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

Original Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for, or even approving of, the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish in a spirit of fair play to all to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.]

RE PAST MASTERS.*To the Editor of the "Freemason."*

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Having followed the correspondence on this subject, I have been much surprised that a P.M. should lose his rank on resigning the lodge in which he earned it. I take it that P.M. is rank rather than office, just as a similar position is in other Orders of which I am also a member. In these Orders the rank is retained in the new lodge or society, precedence being taken from the date of joining the new society.

Bro. Hughan's letter seems to me very much to the point. I can see no reason why that rule should not work well in Prov. Grand Lodges.

Yours fraternally,

T. W. RICHARDSON.

MASONIC JEWELS.*To the Editor of the "Freemason."*

Dear Sir and Brother,—

The remarks in your leader of the 2nd inst. on this subject has awakened an idea that has for some time been slumbering.

When I come out in my full "war paint," as some of my brethren are pleased to call my decorations, my "blushing honours sit very thick upon me," and, truly, I do jingle no little as I go; and yet, Sir, I only shine in my full refulgence when I go outside the Craft and Arch Degrees; what I can put on in Craft or Arch are very easily numbered, apart from my Charity jewel and "Stewards' badges."

It is these latter I wish to write about. Some good old Masons say I have no right to wear them, some say I have; my opinion is they are not in accordance with the Constitutions; but why are they given if not to be worn? I am told that the late G.S., Bro. Hervey, gave it as his opinion that they could not legally be worn except at the festival for which they were issued, and then only for the Stewards to whom they were issued. If this is so (and I believe it seems reasonable), then, why is so much money wasted in so useless trifles? If they are only badges for the day why are they not returned, to be used again by future Stewards at future festivals, in return for a certificate given under the hand of the Secretary of the Charity and to the Grand Secretary, who for two such certificates would give his warrant for the charity jewel, and for a third or any further number would give his warrant for suitable clasps, ribbon, rosettes &c. The money now wasted on votes of thanks and Stewards' badges would pay for clasps, and as the cost in any case comes out of the Stewards' fees there would be some advantage if the matter were at least optional to the Steward to say which he would take, in case it is not thought desirable to make the regulation compulsory.

Personally I have about a dozen such badges, besides as many votes of thanks illuminated in a most gorgeous style, which must have cost a considerable sum, but all of not the least value to me, hence I would be glad of a change, and I doubt not some other brother may be found of the same opinion.

With apologies for giving you this trouble I have the honour to remain yours fraternally.

STEWART.

September 2nd.
REVISION OF THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS
To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

Would it not be possible, to meet a difficulty which often confronts lodges and brethren, to insert a proviso in the Book of Constitutions that a W.M. in the provinces, subject to the Provincial Grand Master, and in London, by permission of the Grand Secretary, should have power to convene his lodge the day before or the day after the date specified in the bye-laws, for good and sufficient causes.

Such a power has been conceded as regards Christmas Day, and more recently in respect of the Bank Holidays, and I cannot see why we should not have statutable authority for an occasional departure from the strict letter of the law, which will often prove of the very greatest convenience to all concerned.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,

CAUTIOUS.

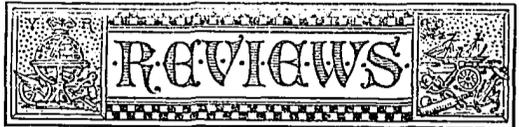
THE STATUS OF P.M.'S.*To the Editor of the "Freemason."*

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I do not see for one that this question is at all nearer solution, despite the many able letters which have appeared in your columns on the subject. The difference between a P.M. of a lodge and a P.M. in a lodge has not been sufficiently observed, and the "dilemma" I ventured to suggest has neither been met nor removed.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,

M. M.



The Magazines are before us again in number and quantity almost untellable and immeasurable, and we think it right and due to our readers to take a note of their contents and duly to chronicle their appearance and their attributes. Just now the taste for serial literature, is very prevalent and increasing; whether it is a good or healthy taste, or likely really to improve us all. Time the great arbiter of human fancies and struggles alone will show.

TEMPLE BAR.

Temple Bar appeals to a large circle of its readers in its plethora of light, and we fear we must say, somewhat at times trivial literature. When we rise from its perusal, even under favourable circumstances, we always feel inclined to doubt how far we have been justified in devoting so much of our time to it. There is an air of frivolity and an after taste of mere materiality about it, which are both trying and provoking for serious thinkers, for those whose motto still is "pace" human infirmities, "Excelsior." It contains this month the usual quantum of Temple Bar fiction, some very questionable indeed, worse cannot be conceived in form or morals. Take "Virginia," for instance, surely the least said the soonest mended; and yet some of the tales are very good, as an "Autumnal Story," and much that is interesting is to be found in "Unspotted from the World," and "Robin." We have a gossip article about Meyerbeer and Helena Modjeska, and a light but readable article on "Modern Society." We do not profess to realize how the Editor could admit "Virginia" into the pages of Temple Bar.

"All the Year Round" is full of much interesting matter. We allude to "Mr. Scarborough's Family," by Anthony Trollope; Hope's Tragedy, which is very painful indeed, by the way; "In Bonnie Scotland," "Unmasked," which is also very sad; "A Dangerous Guide," and several other contributions of average merit.

"The Century" is resplendent with illustration, and abounds with remarkable papers, as "Thomas Bewick," "Ocean Steam Ships," "Ningpo and the Buddhist Temples," "The original Rebecca of Ivanhoe," and many other articles worthy of perusal.

"The Antiquary" is again full of Dryasdust matter, and the "Antiquarian Magazine" runs its gallant race, both full of interest for those who have the weakness of liking old ways, old people, and old things.

"The Bibliographer" takes us to old books and gives us much valuable information.

"Le Monde Maçonnique" and "Boletin Masonico" are fully taken up with their account of French and Mexican Freemasonry.

"The Masonic Record of Western India" appears in a gorgeous dress, and like the "Masonic Monthly," which has several interesting articles, asks for the perusal and patronage of the Craft. The "Masonic Monthly" gives a great deal for sixpence.

The Chaine D' Union is before us again, and a very full and able magazine it is, deserving of more attention than it has yet received in England. Unfortunately for us, the "entente cordiale" as between the Grand Orient of France and the English Grand Lodge is now at an end, let us hope only "pro tem," and therefore the French Masonic view is not ours, neither is it likely to find many adherents among us. Freemasonry abroad reflects too surely and severely the floating and often detestable politics, (detestable to us), of the hour, and appears to us to have entirely lost sight of alike the mission and the meaning, the end and aim of true Cosmopolitan Freemasonry.

CASELL'S ARABIAN NIGHTS. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.

The Part I. of this reproduction is most thoroughly done, and serves to put before us once again those well-known tales in their freshness and originality, and grace and beauty. Sherer tells us in "Recollections of Egypt," how, at Winchester, he used to read the Arabian Nights tales under cover of the lid of his "Scob," without fear of the "Præfect of School" or the "Præfect of Hall," and how long after he sought in Egypt for the counterpart of some of those wonderful creations which had delighted his youth and still charmed his manhood. The mention of the Arabian Nights carries us back through many years; alas! when we first became acquainted with great Scheriar and Scheherazade, and Dinarzade, &c., and heard of all those wondrous characters who come and flit before us, like the painted bits of glass in a kaleidoscope, alike in wondrous stories and moving episodes. Time has passed on roughly, smoothly with us since then, and here we still are, the Arabian Nights as fresh and as pleasant as ever; and we ourselves are delighted to renew our acquaintance with old friends in a new face. We are grateful to Messrs. Cassell for thus illustrating these mythic relations of Oriental story-tellers, with all the grace of speaking creations of art and effect.

OUR HOMES AND HOW TO MAKE THEM HEALTHY. Edited by SHIRLEY FORSTER MURPHY. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

This is part 7 of a very useful little publication, (there will be twenty-four parts), which we commend to all good

housewives amongst us, and to all who are not above the very common sense, and perhaps even vulgar consideration, of sanitary conditions and healthy homes. Some of our friends may sometimes press on their young families especially the neglect of those precautions which sagacious experts and the unfailing laws of Hygiene recommend and command.

Masonic Notes and Queries:

47] OPERATIVE MASONS.

Can any correspondent tell us whether the English Operative Masons preserve any legends, Masonic or otherwise. We have been assured on good authority that they do, however imperfectly or confusedly.

MASONIC STUDENT.

48] COLLEGIA SCRIBÆ.

In an article on the Collegia in "The Masonic Monthly," I said that I had not been able to find "Scribæ," as attached to the Collegia. Curiously enough Bro. Gould and I were turning over "Gruter," and there, lo and behold! we came quite by chance on an inscription (while we were looking for another), p. 268, vol. i., where the Coll. of Tignar, Carpenters, raise a votive Tablet, with a large number, probably of Quinquennales, (for the inscription is mutilated), a long list of Honorati, with their names, six Scribæ with their names, of which only four are fully preserved, Valerius Haricus, Luceius Hermes, Monnienus Tudienus, Marsenno Castus.

MASONIC STUDENT.

49] METROPOLITAN PROVINCES.

William Preston, in his "Illustrations of Masonry," Ed. 1792, p. 308, reviewing the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Beaufort, 1767-71, says:—"Another new appointment likewise took place during his grace's administration, viz. the office of General Inspectors or Provincial Grand Masters for lodges within the bills of mortality; but the majority of the lodges in London disapproving the appointment, the authority was soon after withdrawn."

R. F. GOULD.

50] THE 66th REGIMENT.

In the *Freemason* of week before last, the corps which formerly bore the above title, is styled "The 2nd Battalion of the good old 66th Regiment." The expression is incorrect, as the "Battalion" referred to, is the "good old 66th Regiment itself," now linked with the old 49th Regiment, and forming with the latter, the present "Berkshire Regiment." Amongst the characteristics of the existing 2nd Battalion of the "Berkshire Regiment" (late 66th Foot), the partiality of its rank and file for Freemasonry, might have been cited. No less than four warrants of constitutions (Irish), have been granted to this distinguished corps viz. Nos. 392 (1763); 538 (1777); 580 (1780); and 656 (1808).

R. F. GOULD.

51] THE MODEL OF THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON.

One of your correspondents, a few weeks since, inquired what had become of a model of Solomon's Temple exhibited in London some time in the seventeenth century. If your correspondent will examine the file of the *Daily Advertiser*, March 11th 1730, he will see this curious advertisement referring, I think, to the model named:

"The price is only one shilling each person, to be seen at the Royal Exchange every day The Model of the Temple of Solomon with all its porches, walls, gates, chambers and holy vessels, the great altar of the burnt offering, the molten sea, the lavas, the sanctum sanctorum with the Ark of the Covenant, the mercy seat and golden cherubims, the altar of incense, the candlesticks tables of shew-bread, with the two famous pillars called Joachin (sic) and Boaz.

"Within the Model are 2000 chambers and windows, and pillars 7000. The Model is thirteen feet high and eighty feet round. Likewise the Model of the Tabernacle of Moses and the Ark of the Covenant, wherein is the law of Moses, the pot of the manna and the rod of Aaron, the urim thummim, with all the other vessels. The printed description of it with twelve fine cuts to be had at the same place at five shillings a book.

"N.B.—The public is desired to take notice that the sanctum sanctorum with all the holy vessels is new gilt; likewise is lately new gilt the windows of the Court of the Gentiles. The floors of the Temple are all new painted and all appears much finer and richer than before. This Temple is to be seen from 10 in the morning till 5 o'clock at night, at the back of the Royal Exchange as you go up stairs, the first door on the right hand over against the East Indies Company's Tea Warehouse."

ROBERT MORRIS.

La Grange, Kentucky, U.S.A.

THE FRENCH EPISCOPAL ORGAN AND FREEMASONRY.

It is with very great regret we lately read an article in the "Monde," the French Episcopal Organ, denouncing our Order and twitting England with countenancing Freemasonry here and on the Continent. The article went on to say that the Roman Catholic church condemns secret societies, and that the Pope, whilst showing his warmest sympathy with Ireland, has never ceased to stigmatise societies as being the cause of all rebellion and disorder, and after joining them, the people "end by losing religion." All Europe may be said to be undermined with secret societies," so the writer went on to say, and by their means Socialism has taken a firm hold of the people in all countries. We can only express our pity—we will not say disgust—as such an article as this. In spite of it, our Order has flourished; aye, and will flourish. It is grossly unfair to class Freemasonry with what are called secret societies, for these are usually understood as politica-

societies. Who can dare to say that Freemasonry interferes, or has any influence, in politics in England? Are not its leaders men of both political parties? and do they not meet in lodges on common ground, for once having left outside the door of the lodge their political differences? We have felt it ourselves. It is most refreshing to meet one's brother in a true Masonic spirit within the lodge when outside of it one differs in toto from him in the matter of politics. There are secret societies and secret societies. Freemasonry cannot be mentioned in the same breath with Socialism or Communism; and the Romish Church knows full well that to class them all under one head, and to hurl its anathemas at them one and all is immoral and unjust. Can the "Monde" give us one instance of English Freemasonry assisting rebellion or endeavouring to induce law breaking. No, a thousand times, no; but rather do we learn from our Order to keep the laws of the realm in which we live, and to be true and peaceful citizens. Masonry speaks to us of love and peace, not of hatred and civil war. We have no animosity to the Romish Church, and would allow her as much freedom as is allowed to any other form of religion; but we do protest most emphatically against her continuous assaults upon our Ancient, and, we may say, religious Order. The was a time, and we rejoice it is past, when Roman Catholics enjoyed few privileges in this country, and had not the franchise, but by the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, they have the same privileges in England as other people, and no honest person can deny that they are not as loyal to their sovereign as any other section of the community. It would be as unjust to accuse our fellow-Roman Catholic subjects of being banded against the Queen and the laws of the realm as it is unjust of them to accuse our Order of being an instigator—as many secret societies also are—of Socialism. We perfectly understand that the Roman Church cannot recognise Masonry; we do not ask her to do so; she recognises no organisation that is not directly under the control of her hierarchy and clergy, but we do ask her to let us alone, and not to disseminate that which must be known to be untrue.—Communicated.

REPORTS OF LAMIA MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

TEMPERANCE - IN - THE - EAST LODGE

(No. 898).—An important meeting of this lodge was held on the 30th ult., at the Assembly Rooms, Poplar. Present: Bros. C. C. Chapman, W.M.; Saunders, acting S.W.; F. W. Pulsford, J.W.; J. B. Waller, P.M. Treas.; Dr. C. Wyatt Smith, P.M. Sec.; G. Sidders, S.D.; W. J. E. Butcher, J.D.; M. Sherwin, Org. Past Masters: C. Scrutton, H. Rogers, S. Birch, and H. Cooper, also Bros. J. Dewey, W. Goatley, J. Macarty, J. Byford, J. W. Carter, W. Boaz, M. Gordon, J. Swan, J. Trebell, G. Seale, J. Dorton, H. Lambert, W. T. Miller, J. Cope, W. Stewart, Stewart Tyler, and others. Visitors: Bros. J. How, D.C. 141; L. Euling, 1259; R. Nash, 184; E. H. Willson, W.N. 861; C. D. Bromley, 212; A. Brookson, P.M. 1604; G. C. Pulsford, Sec. 1593; J. F. Hills, P.M. 1224, P. Prov. G.J.W., Suffolk; W. Stapleton, J.W. 1382; and G. H. Stephens, S.D. 1623, 1382 (*Freemason*).

Lodge having been opened and minutes submitted and confirmed, the ballot box was brought into requisition for the admission of Messrs. Thos. Church, Henry Newcombe, and John J. C. Clark, three candidates for admission into the Order. This proving favourable, Bro. Chapman, the W.M. (who had introduced all the candidates), proceeded to initiate them into the secrets of the Order in a highly impressive and effective manner. Of the candidates for the other Degrees, Bro. J. Macarty alone was in attendance, and was tested as to his proficiency and entrusted. Lodge was advanced and the Degree of F.C. was most capably worked on behalf of that brother. Lodge was closed down and the brethren who had been entrusted with the important duty of revising the bye laws of the lodge, submitted the result of their labours. After ample discussion their various alterations and amendments were unanimously adopted. Among changes embodied in the new code of laws are increase of fee for initiation and for joining members affiliating from other constitutions, and notably a provision to devote a fixed sum from every joining and initiation fee to form a Fund of Benevolence. We need scarcely say we congratulate the lodge upon these steps in the right direction and wish it continued prosperity.

"Hearty good wishes" having been given and names given for admission into the Order, lodge was closed in perfect harmony.

The creature comforts were next attended to in capital style, and after the necessary time had been devoted to this agreeable operation after labour, Bro. Chapman introduced the usual loyal and Craft toasts, all of which were duly received and acknowledged, Bro. Sherwin, Organist, supplying the usual music.

In giving the toast of "The W.M." Bro. Finch said they had ample opportunity that evening of witnessing the excellent working of the W.M.. He was sure Bro. Chapman had given the highest satisfaction to both the old and the new members of the lodge, and they might be sure that during Bro. Chapman's year of office the duties of W.M. would be well rendered.

Bro. Chapman expressed his thanks for the kind manner in which the toast had been proposed and received. All he could say was he hoped to do better whilst in office.

"The Initiates" were next honoured, a cordial welcome being offered them.

Bro. Henry Newcombe returned thanks for himself and his co-initiates. He was deeply gratified at his reception as a brother, and hoped and trusted to prove worthy of what was required of him.

"The Visitors" were next toasted, Bro. Chapman dwelling upon the pleasure he felt, in company with all the members of the Temperance-in-the-East Lodge, in welcoming so many and distinguished brethren. Bro. Chapman hoped that whenever possible they would honour the lodge again.

Bro. Hills, P.P.G.J.W. Suffolk, responded on behalf of himself and the visiting brethren. He expressed the high degree of pleasure it afforded him to witness the working

of the W.M. and the lodge generally. It was pleasant to see a W.M. performing the duties of his office, and not leaning upon some P.M. or learned Preceptor to do his work for him. He (Bro. Hills) had frequently witnessed this state of things, and he congratulated the lodge upon the efficiency it displayed, and hoped to pay it another visit.

"The Past Masters" were next honoured, and a thoroughly hearty response was given, evincing the popularity of these brethren.

Bro. Finch ably replied on their behalf.

The toast of "The Press" was responded to by Bro. G. H. Stephens.

"The Officers of the Lodge" were next toasted, and the Tyler's toast ended a thoroughly harmonious gathering of the brethren.

Some capital songs enlivened the proceedings from Bros. Brookson, Sherwin, Newcombe, Butcher, Stapleton, and Bro. Stevens gave by request, one of his favourite recitations.

STAR LODGE (No. 1275).—In presence of a large assembly of the Craft, at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on Friday last, Sept. 1st, Bro. J. S. Leaper was installed W.M. of this popular and flourishing lodge, the ceremony being performed by Bro. S. Marketis.

The lodge was opened in due form by Bro. S. Marketis, W.M., supported by following officers and brethren: Bros. J. S. Leaper, S.W., W.M. elect; Elliott, J.W.; Turnbull, S.D.; Moss, J.D.; Duperoy, I.G., P.M.; Williams, sen., Treasurer, P.M.; Williams, jun., Secretary; W. Kipps, P.M.; also Bros. Ashton, Vallentine, Block, Needham, Crook, D'Alessandri, Austin, Vicars, Delpietro, and Pringle, and many others.

Among the visitors we noticed Bros. Thomas, P.M. 1446; Wise, P.M. 1158; Darch, P.M., 72; Wilcox, Walter Wood, 193; Horton, 72; George, 1446; Nettlefold and Freeman.

The minutes of the last lodge having been read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Mr. Smith, which being unanimous in his favour he was duly initiated into the mysteries of the Order. Lodge was then opened, and Bro. Delpietro and Pringle were raised to the degree of M.M.

The next business before the lodge was that of installation, and Bro. Leaper being presented and having assented to the ancient charges, the ceremony was performed in an impressive and able manner by Bro. Marketis. Bro. Leaper then invested the following brethren as his officers, accompanying each collar with a few congratulatory remarks: Bro. Elliott, S.W.; Turnbull, J.W.; Moss, S.D.; Cavalier, J.D.; Tong, I.G.; Marketis, I.P.M.; W. E. Williams, P.M., Treas.; C. W. Williams, P.M., Sec.; Vallentine, D. of C.; Ashton, W.S.

After the presentation of a handsome jewel to the I.P.M., Bro. Marketis, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, presided over in a most genial manner by Bro. Leaper. The customary loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received with enthusiasm.

Bro. Marketis, P.M., then gave "The Health of the W.M." who, in reply, acknowledged the kind feeling shown in the terms just used. It had been from his initiation his ambition to become W.M. of the lodge, and he trusted his performance of the honourable duties would satisfy all concerned, especially as he was certain he could at all times rely on the support and sympathy of his officers and the Past Masters of the lodge.

Other toasts followed in rapid succession, enlivened by some good vocal music by Bros. Kipps, P.M., Nettlefold, Horton, Vallentine, and others.

In replying to "The Officers" toast, Bro. Moss, S.D., drew attention to the satisfactory position of the Charitable Association in connection with the lodge of instruction of which he is Preceptor, stating that in little over twelve months upwards of £100 had been contributed by its means to the Masonic Charities.

The Tyler's toast brought a pleasant evening to a close in excellent time for many of the visiting brethren who had come down from town.

ST. MARY ABBOTTS LODGE (No. 1974).

An emergency meeting of this lodge was held at the Town Hall, Kensington, on Thursday, the 24th ult. The W.M., Bro. Capt. Adolphus Nicols, presided, supported by Bros. Capt. Hy. Smith Andrews, S.W.; and Francis Henry Gruggen, J.W. The following brethren were ballotted for, and elected as joining members: Bros. Geo. Capper Harding, P.M. 1238; Wm. Cunningham Glen, P.G.S.; Wm. Weaver, S.W. 1238; Rev. Chas. Darby Reade, W.M. 1642; Reuben Chas. Green, 1642; and Rev. William Francis, P.C. 251.

The ballot was then taken for Touit Ferrers Guy as an initiate, and approved. The W.M. invested Bros. Gruggen, as J.W., and G. C. Harding, as Secretary. Several very handsome presents to the lodge were mentioned for the next ordinary meeting. Bros. Alfred William, 14, and Dr. D. S. Skinner, P.M. 665, were proposed as joining members. The lodge was closed in due form, the proceedings having passed off in the most agreeable manner.

The W.M. remarked that even when there was no set work before the lodge, the brethren might always employ their time profitably. There was always the work of mutual instruction to be done, and he proposed introducing the working of one or more of the Fifteen Sections, on occasions like the present. Accordingly the W.M. put the questions of the First Section to the J.W., who having answered in a very efficient manner proceeded in return to question the W.M. on the Second Section. The sections having been satisfactorily worked, the lodge was closed.

JERSEY.—St. Aubin's Lodge (No. 958).

—The usual meeting of this influential and select lodge took place at the Masonic Temple, Stopford-road, on Tuesday, the 15th ult. The following members were present: Bros. the R.W. Colonel E. C. Malet de Carteret, P.G.M.; J. G. Fallot, P.M. 244 and 1093, W.M.; Thos. Baudains, S.W.; F. D. Wallis, J.W.; H. Poole, S.D.; W. H. Chapman, P.M., Treas.; H. M. Walden, P.M. 1003 and 958, Sec.; J. Oatley, P.M. 590 and 958; J. Mersels, and C. M. May. Among the visitors were Bros. James Terry, P.P.G.J.W., Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution; J. O. Le Sueur, P.S.G.W.; P. E. Sohler, F.G. Sec.; and a number of influential brethren.

The principal business of the lodge was to raise Bro. Farrer. The W.M., in a highly-creditable manner, performed the ceremony, eliciting a high encomium from experienced Past Masters for the able manner in which he performed this and other duties of the lodge. Some routine business having been transacted, the lodge was closed.

The brethren retired to spend a social hour, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. A very pleasant evening was enhanced by the presence of Bro. the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Colonel E. C. Malet de Carteret, who is also a P.M. of this lodge, and I James Terry, Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

INSTRUCTION.

STAR LODGE (No. 1275).—On Saturday last Bro. H. B. Taylor, Sec. 1531, officiated as W.M. in the absence of Bro. Good, S.W. 871. The initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Stockwell being the candidate. The First Section was worked by Bro. Waterman, P.M., the Second by Bro. Walter Martin, Sec. The lodge was opened in the Second and Third Degrees, and closed down to the First. Bro. Bellis, S.W., put the questions required to be answered by a candidate for joining twice round the lodge, for the benefit of an E.A., who also answered them. The usual proposition was made that Bro. Bellis be W.M. next Saturday. Several names of brothers present were handed in to join a new benevolent Association about to be started in the place of the one just finished. The lodge then closed in the usual form.

MERCHANT NAVY LODGE (No. 781).—This successful lodge met, as usual, on the 6th inst., at the Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. The officers appointed to preside, &c., not being present, Bro. G. H. Stephens was requested to discharge the duties of the chair, in which he was well and ably supported by Bros Shadrake, S.W.; Austen, J.W.; J. H. Pringle, Preceptor; C. Breden, P.M., Hon. Sec.; Gregory, S.D.; Breden, J.D.; Brown, I.G.; Kiniple, Kennett; and Bro. J. Smith, 898, visitor. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous lodge meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was worked, Bro. Smith being the candidate. The Preceptor next gave a careful rendering of the ancient charge to the initiate, which was listened to with rapt attention by all present. Bro. Stephens concluded a capital and instructive night's work by working the First and Second Sections of the Lecture, the brethren assisting. Bro. J. Smith, 898, was duly elected a member of the lodge, and Bro. Shadrake W.M. for the next Wednesday's evening's meeting, and a highly successful meeting was brought to a close.

Royal Arch.

BURY.—Unanimity Chapter (No. 42).—An emergency meeting was held at the Derby Hotel, on Thursday, the 31st ult., for the purpose of installing the Principals and investing the officers of this old chapter, which ceremony had been postponed in consequence of the desire of the Principals elect, as well as the members, that it should be performed by Comp. J. H. Sillitoe, P.Z. 645, 1387, P.P.G. 1st A.S., who was unable to attend the regular meeting the previous week. In the absence of Comp. Ino. Smethurst, Z., through serious illness, Comps. J. Halliwell, P.Z., acting Z.; J. Kenyon, P.Z., acting H.; and S. Bailey, J. opened the chapter at 5 p.m. There were also present Comps. W. O. Walker, P.Z., P.P.G.S.N.; J. Randall Fletcher, P.P.G. Org.; G. O'Neill, P.Z.; W. Balmer, P.Z., S.E.; Hopkinson, S.N.; J. Barrett, P.S.; Hutchinson, Pickering, Carter, Crompton, and Bates, Janitor. Visitors, Comps. J. H. Sillitoe, P.Z.; N. Dumville, J. 204; and J. Kershaw, 266.

After the ordinary routine business Comp. Sillitoe installed Comps. J. Halliwell, P.Z., as Z.; S. Bailey, H.; and Hopkinson, J.; he also invested the following officers, viz., Comps. Barrett, S.E.; Hutchinson, S.N.; Pickering, 1st A.S.; J. Kenyon, P.Z., Treas.; and Bates, Janitor, the P.S. elect being unavoidably absent. At the close of the ceremony a vote of thanks to the Installing Principal was most cordially passed, and the chapter was closed in solemn form.

The companions assembled in the banquet room, where mine host added lustre to his well-earned reputation as a caterer.

Comp. Halliwell, M.E.Z., presided, and on the removal of the cloth, proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were duly honoured.

Comp. Sillitoe, in proposing the toast of "The Newly-installed Principals," prefaced his remarks by alluding to the absence of their highly esteemed Comp. Smethurst, P.Z., and regretted, as he felt sure every one present did, the painful cause of his absence. He (Comp. Sillitoe) had heard that chapter referred to as one of the oldest in the province, and he thought he could give them some information on that point, for on reading over an old minute book of another chapter, he found that the latter was consecrated in 1793, by the officers of the Unanimity Chapter, Bury, so that he had no doubt if the old records could be found it could be proved that they soon would, if they had not already done so, attain their centenary. The toast was cordially received and responded to.

Comp. Walker, at the request of the M.E.Z., in very feeling terms, proposed a vote of sympathy with Comp. Smethurst, and expressed (as Comp. Sillitoe had already done) the regret of all present for his absence, hoping he may soon be restored to perfect health, and be able to join them in their assemblies, which, he knew, was a pleasure Comp. Smethurst highly prized.

The vote was cordially and unanimously concurred in; and Comp. Balmer undertook to convey the fraternal expressions of the meeting to Comp. Smethurst.

Comp. Hutchinson proposed the toast of "The P.Z.'s," which was responded to by Comp. Balmer.

Comp. Kenyon, P.Z., proposed "The Health of Comp. Sillitoe, the Installing Principal," and spoke in eulogistic terms of the manner in which the ceremony had been performed, and he hoped that for many years to come they should have the able assistance of Comp. Sillitoe.

The toast was most enthusiastically drunk, and, in replying,

Comp. Sillitoe said that he had, in the first place, to thank the members of the chapter for postponing their meeting to suit his engagement. This was the fourth year he had installed the Principals in that chapter, and, although he could not go so far as Comp. Kenyon in wishing that he may do so for many years, because he hoped soon to see their own members performing the ceremony, still he hoped that he should be present on those occasions for a long time to come. He again thanked the companions for their cordial reception of the toast; and as his train was timed to leave Bury in a few minutes, he wished them all good night.

On leaving Comp. Sillitoe was greeted with loud applause. "The Visitors" and other toasts were proposed and suitably honoured.

During the evening some excellent glees and songs were rendered by Comps. Bayley, Dumville, Kershaw, and Lamb; Comp. Fletcher presiding at the pianoforte with his accustomed skill.

Mark Masonry.

WORKINGTON.—Derwent Lodge (No. 282).—The annual installation meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 31st ult., for the purpose of installing Bro. J. J. Coverdale as W.M. for the ensuing year. There was a good muster; Bro. T. Dixon, W.M., P.G.S.O., having only been in a delicate state of health for some time was unable to be present, when Bro. G. Dalrymple, P.M. 216, P.G. Sec., occupied the chair, supported by the following officers, members, and visitors. Bros. Rev. E. M. Rice, S.W., P.P.G. Chap.; J. Salkeld, M.O.; E. Burrows, S.O.; F. W. Paul, J.O.; W. Carlyle, Treas.; J. Thompson, Sec. and Reg. Ms.; H. Peacock, S.W. 229, P.G. Std. B., as S.D.; S. W. Bradbury, J.D.; Jas. Cooper, Org., P.G.D.C.; J. Evening, I.G.; J. Lewthwaite Stewart W. Wagg, Tyler; J. Nicholson, P.M. 151, P.P.G.S.W. J. Gardiner, P.M. 151, P.G. Treas.; J. Haswell, P.M. 60; E. Sutherst, J.O. 213, P.P.G.J.D., and others.

On the confirmation of the minutes, Bro. J. H. Hartley was unanimously accepted as a candidate for advancement from Lodge 962, and being in attendance, was advanced to the Honourable Degree of Mark Master. Bro. Jas. Gardiner then assumed the chair, when Bro. Coverdale was presented for installation, proclaimed, and saluted, according to ancient custom, and afterwards appointed and invested his officers as follows: Bros. J. Salkeld, S.W.; J. Thompson, J.W.; E. Burrows, M.O.; F. W. Paul, S.O.; S. W. Bradbury, J.O.; Rev. E. M. Rice, Chap.; W. Carlyle, Treas.; J. Little, Reg. of M.; J. H. Hartley, Sec.; J. Lewthwaite, S.D.; J. Harding, J.D.; W. A. Smith, D.C.; Jas. Cooper, Org.; I. Evening, I.G.; and W. Wagg, Tyler. The customary addresses to the W.M., officers, and members were delivered by Bro. Dalrymple, after which "Hearty good wishes" were given from Lodges 60, 151, 213, 216, and 229, and the lodge was closed in good harmony.

The brethren, at the invitation of the W.M., adjourned to refreshment, when the loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and a very pleasant evening spent. The future prospects of this lodge—the "infant" of the province—are very hopeful; from the admiration the members have for the Degree, and the good harmony that prevails, success alone can "mark" its course.

THE PRESTON GUILD.

The great event of the Guild week took place on Wednesday, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Lathom laid, with Masonic honours, the foundation stone of the proposed, Harris Free Public Library and Museum, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a numerous and brilliant company. In the midst of all the festivities and celebrations inseparable from the holding of the Guild Merchants of Preston, there has very frequently been some great and useful institution inaugurated, or some step taken to improve the condition of the middle and lower classes. The Guild Merchants have been, as it were, starting points of great movements. Thus after the Guild Merchant of 1702 the Bluecoat School was established; after that of 1742 the fire engine was first introduced, and the waterworks commenced, as well as another school founded; after 1802 the Theatre Royal was built and the Ribble Navigation Act obtained; after that of 1822 several churches and chapels were erected, together with the Corn Exchange, which has just been altered to modern requirements. So one might continue down to the last Guild in 1862, when the foundation stone of the present handsome Town-hall, vying as it does with the civic palaces of Belgium, was laid by Mr. Townley Parker, the Guild Mayor; while yesterday another chapter was added to this long story. The magnificent pile to be raised on the east side of the Market-place is from designs by Mr. Jas. Hibbert, architect, of this town, and the foundation stone was laid in the north-western corner of the site granted by the Corporation. It was decided that the ceremony should be completely Masonic when H.R.H. the Duke of Albany expressed his determination to visit Preston, and even when, through the unexpected indisposition of his Royal Highness, he notified that he would be unable to fulfil his word, it was unanimously agreed that at least this part of the programme should be adhered to. Accordingly, Wednesday morning Craft Masons from all parts of Lancashire and elsewhere met at Christ Church Schools, Bow-lane. Lodges all over England were represented, and not less than 2000 Craft Masons could have been in attendance, which is 1200 more than assembled at the laying of the foundation stone of the Town-hall in 1862.

As was predicted some few weeks ago, taken as a whole, this has been one of the largest assemblies of Freemasons that has ever taken place in the North of England. Shortly before twelve o'clock the Craft Masons formed their procession, all of them walking four abreast, the junior lodges coming first and the senior branches last. They all wore their aprons, collars, and gauntlets, many of them having in addition various decorations. They were preceded by the headquarters band of the 5th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, and by Bros. Major Whitehead, Dr. Christison, and T. R. Jolly, who had charge of the arrangements and the marshalling of the procession, which extended the

whole length of Fishergate, and was watched by a large concourse of spectators. The brethren doubled at the corner of Lancaster-road, and returned down Fishergate, to journey by way of Lune-street and Friargate to the site of the Free Library. The rear of the procession, however, was joined by the especial Provincial Grand Lodge, which met at the Town-hall at noon. The Provincial Grand Lodge marched in the following order: Provincial Grand Officers of other provinces, according to their rank; Architect with the plans; Assistant Prov. G. Tyler, with drawn sword; cornucopia, with corn, borne by a Master of a lodge, two ewers, with wine and oil, borne by Masters of lodges; Past Grand Stewards; Past Prov. G. Pursuivants; Prov. Grand Pursuivant; Prov. Grand Organist; trowel, borne by a Past Master; mallet, borne by a Past Master; Past Prov. G. Sword Bearer; Past Prov. G. Assistant Director of Ceremonies; Past Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies; Past Prov. G. Assistant Director of Ceremonies; Past Prov. G. Superintendent of Works; Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works, bearing a plate with the inscription for the foundation stone; Past Prov. G. Deacons; Prov. G. Secretary, with Books of Constitution; Past Prov. Grand Registrars; Prov. Grand Registrar, with bag; Past Prov. Grand Treasurers; Provincial Grand Treasurer, bearing a phial containing the coins to be deposited in the stone; Past Prov. Grand Chaplains; P. Prov. G. Wardens; the Corinthian Light, borne by the Master of a lodge; column of the Prov. G. J.W., borne by the Master of a Lodge; Provincial Junior Grand Warden, with the plumb-rule; the Doric Light, borne by the Master of a lodge; column of the Prov. G.S.W., borne by the Master of a Lodge; the Provincial Senior Grand Warden, with the level; Prov. J. G. Deacons; the Sacred Law, borne by four Master Masons' sons, and opened at the 10th chapter of Numbers; Prov. G. Chaplain; Grand Officers of England, according to their rank, juniors first; Prov. G. Masters of other Provinces; The Ionic Light, borne by the Master of a lodge; The Dep. Prov. G. Master, with the square; Standard of the Prov. G. Master; Prov. G. Sword Bearer; the Rt. Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master; Prov. G. Senior Deacons; Prov. G. Tyler, with drawn sword; and two Heralds. When the procession arrived at the site of the intended building the brethren divided to the right and left, and faced inwards, forming an avenue through which the members of the Grand Lodge passed, preceded by the Heralds, the Standard Bearer, and the P.G. Sword Bearer, and followed by the Master of a lodge bearing the Ionic Light. The Prov. G. Master, the Deputy Prov. G. Master, the Grand Officers of England, and the Prov. G. Officers followed in succession from the rear so as to invert the order of the procession. The arrival of the Earl of Lathom at the site was announced by a flourish of trumpets, and the procession entered the marquee. The officiating brethren took positions in the east (dais), west, north, and south assigned to them by the Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies and his assistants, and deposited the silver vessels borne in the procession on pedestals placed for their reception. The Mayor and some distinguished guests had previously arrived, and the latter took up their position on a dais on the north-west corner. The Guild Mayor, who had returned to the Town-hall, made his appearance, directly accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and many other noblemen and titled ladies. Cheer after cheer rent the air when all the illustrious personages had entered the large marquee containing the grand stand, and in which the interesting ceremony was to take place. The scene was truly imposing, and all those who were so fortunate as to have a good view of the brilliant spectacle will not soon forget it. The conspicuous group was, of course, congregated near to the stone, which lay in a boarded cavity, the descent to which was made by several steps. On the south side, the Earl of Lathom, the Provincial Grand Master, sat enthroned, the Right Hon. Col. F. A. Stanley, M.P., his Deputy Grand Master, being upon his right, and Past Grand Master Le Gendre Starke on his left. Bro. Alpass, the Grand Provincial Secretary, and other eminent officers of the Grand Lodge, occupied state chairs on the other three sides of the stone. The Guild Mayor was esconced near to Lord Lathom. Right opposite, on a platform draped with crimson cloth, the cynosure of all eyes, was the venerable Duke of Cambridge, surrounded by as brilliant a company as ever met in Preston, including Lord Derby and his Countess, the Countess of Lathom, Lord Skelmersdale, the Hon. Misses Wilbraham, the Lady Mayoress, Lady Margaret Cecil, Lord Sefton, Lord and Lady Clarendon, Lady Edith Drummond, General Cameron, C.B., General Tyrwhit, Col. Stevens, Col. Cotton, the High Sheriff, Col. McCorquodale, and Mrs. McCorquodale, the Bishop of Manchester and Mrs. Fraser, the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.P., Mr. W. F. Ecroyd, M.P., Major-General Feilden, M.P., K.C.M.G., and others. The noble Duke repeatedly bowed in response to the hearty cheers which welcomed him.

The members of the Corporation occupied that portion of the grand stand opposite to His Royal Highness, while between stood the choir of St. James's Church, their white robes being the means of producing a pleasing contrast in colour against the resplendent uniforms of the band of the Royal Marines, who stood behind. These white and red habiliments came boldly out against the sombre suits of the Masons, with their blue and white and many-tinted regalia, the whole scene being bright and captivating. The Craft Masons and a few other aristocratic personages filled the remaining space. Bro. Hibbert, in his Mason's apron, with the plans under his arm, stood on the west of the stone. All heads were bared, and after a blast from the Masonic heralds, the vast assembly, led by St. James's choir, conducted by Mr. C. J. Yates, and accompanied by the band of the Royal Marines, sang a beautiful hymn, entitled "The Spacious Firmament on High," the music for which has been arranged by Bro. Skeaf, P. Prov. G.O. Another flourish from the trumpeters, and the well-known face and figure of Mr. C. R. Jacson, J.P., D.L., so prominent at the last Guild, stood to the fore as representing the Harris Trustees, for the purpose of presenting the Earl of Lathom with a chaste silver trowel. In doing so, he took occasion to offer some remarks thoroughly characteristic of him. They were appropriate, and in a short space of time His Royal Highness was well informed of the nature of the bequests of Mr. Harris and of the history of the Harris family, more particularly of the rev. gentleman who for sixty-five years was the curate and incumbent of St. George's in this town, and to whose memory the free library is dedicated, concluding his address by a happy

reference to the Masonic rites of the day. As soon as Lord Lathom had received the trowel, the stone was slowly hoisted.

Bro. the Earl of LATHOM, R.W.P.G.M., after the stone was raised, said: Men and brethren here assembled to behold this ceremony, be it known unto you that we be the lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, and engaged by solemn obligations to erect handsome buildings to be serviceable to the brethren, and to fear God, the great Architect of the Universe. We have among us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which may not be revealed, and which no man has discovered; but these secrets are lawful and honourable, and not repugnant to the laws of God or man. They were entrusted in peace and honour to Masons of ancient times, and having been faithfully transmitted to us, it is our duty to convey them unimpaired to the latest posterity. Unless our craft were good and our calling honourable we should not have lasted for so many centuries, nor should we have had so many illustrious brothers in our Order, ready to promote our laws and further our interests. We are associated here to-day in the name of Him who is the Wisdom and the Light, to lay the foundation stone of a building the primary object of which is to impart knowledge and sound instruction to our fellow men, which we pray God may prosper as it seems good to him; and as the first duty of Masons in any undertaking is to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe on their work, I call upon you to unite with our Provincial Grand Chaplain in an address to the throne of grace.

The Grand Chaplain (Bro. the Rev. T. B. SPENCER) recited an eloquent prayer after Lord Lathom had given the command, "To order, brethren," upon which every Mason placed his right hand on his heart, and, with devout mien, silently followed the Chaplain's supplication to the "Great Architect," and at its termination, instead of the conventional "Amen," one heard the response "So mote it be." The choir and the brethren sang a very happy verse, commencing "Except the Lord build the house; their labour is but lost that build it;" and then Bro. the Lord Lathom declared his will and pleasure that the stone should be laid. The Grand Secretary read aloud the inscription on the large copper plate to be placed under the stone; and the Provincial Grand Treasurer deposited the phial containing the coins, and the plate was fixed in position. All this being adjusted, Bro. the Lord Lathom, accompanied by Col. Stanley and other officers, descended into the cavity. The cement was spread, and finally the great event, the laying of the stone, was completed. With music and frequent trumpet blasts the stone was lowered from the tripod into its position three distinct stops having been made. Bro. the Lord Lathom tested the stone with the implements of his Craft, and finally pronounced it level and square, and declared it duly laid in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, tapping three corners with a mallet. Bro. the Lord Lathom then took the cornucopia containing grain, which was mixed with corn that had been used at the laying of the foundation stone of the Town Hall, and sprinkled some upon the stone as an emblem of plenty, and of the seed of knowledge. A ewer of oil was poured upon the stone as symbol of strength, Bro. the Lord Lathom hoping that the library would contribute to the advancement of education and science, thereby giving additional "strength and glory to our beloved nation." Oil from another ewer was allowed to fall upon the stone, Bro. the Earl of Lathom stating that it was intended to be typical of peace and harmony; and their earnest prayer was that the institution about to be erected might tend to foster brotherly feeling, and so hasten the happy time when peace shall exist all over an enlightened world. The heralds blew another blast, and a second prayer was offered by the Chaplain, an ode, "Prosper the Art," being afterwards performed by the band and the choir. Mr. Hibbert was introduced to Bro. the Earl of Lathom, who presented his lordship with the plan, which that nobleman received, giving expression to the hope that he would proceed, without loss of time, to the completion of the work. The Masonic version of the National Anthem, which followed, announced to the world that the foundation stone of what promises to be one of the grandest of free libraries, and next to St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the finest classical building in Lancashire, was duly laid, and that the item in the Guild programme at which Her Majesty the Queen was anxious that some member of the Royal Family should be present was concluded. Three hearty cheers were given for Bro. the Prov. Grand Master, the Earl of Lathom, and a similar compliment was paid to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Bro. the Lord LATHOM said: I have just now performed a money which I little thought it would have fallen to my lot to perform. I had hoped that it would have been performed by a Mason of much higher rank than myself, and it was with great regret that I heard that the Royal personage who should have performed the ceremony could not come amongst us. But as I understand that the whole ceremony was arranged Masonically, and that all the brethren of the provinces would assemble here to-day, I could not do otherwise than comply with the request of the Committee—(cheers)—that I should perform the ceremony, and, in doing so, I assure you that it has given me very great pleasure to lay the stone of that building, which will be of such great use to the town. I only hope that the building may be finished as rapidly and brought to as successful a completion as that, the foundation-stone of which was laid, I might say, this day twenty years ago. I am told that we are using to-day some of the corn that was used at the laying of the foundation-stone of that building. Corn is a perishable thing, but this has lasted twenty years, and we will hope that this will last, not only twenty years, but 20,000 years. (Cheers.) I will not detain you longer, but will ask my noble relative, the Earl of Derby, to say a few words to you.

Bro. LORD DERBY, who was loudly cheered, said: I cannot refuse to avail myself of the invitation so kindly given me by my noble friend, although I am perfectly aware that before so large an audience as that which I have the honour of addressing it will be very difficult for me to make myself audible to more than a comparatively small number. I congratulate the people of Preston on the importance and solemnity which they had given to this occasion, and I am sure that I am expressing the feelings, not only of all the inhabitants of this town, but of all the visitors to it, when I congratulate my noble friend and relative Lord Lathom, not merely upon the success which has attended the formal proceedings in which he has taken a leading part, but also upon the unwearied diligence and attention and energy

which he has devoted to the object of rendering the ceremonies of this Gild as attractive as possible. (Cheers.) I join with my noble friend in lamenting the absence of that Prince, distinguished by talent and culture as well as by rank, who we had hoped would have taken the foremost place on this occasion. But this loss has been repaired, and I am sure that in no town in the British Isles will His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge find a heartier or more cordial welcome than he will receive in Preston. We have met here with two objects, the one to do honour to the memory of a noble benefactor, and the other to inaugurate a movement which we believe will be important and useful to the community to which we belong. Both are objects worthy of our attention and of our care, and I do not think there is any reason to fear that in England the feeling of patriotism, as we commonly understand it, the willingness to make sacrifices for the community of which we are members, is ever likely to decay or diminish. I believe there are as many people now in the present day who are willing to make sacrifices of life and fortune to their country as ever there were in former times. But there is another feeling which I may venture to call local patriotism, which, perhaps, under the circumstances of our modern life, is not always as active as it used to be—I mean that feeling of attachment to a town or district, or to the local community in which he resides, which induces every inhabitant to be willing to make sacrifices for that community. We shift about so much, we leave so fast, we move so easily, we are so much centralised, not by the operation of law, but in consequence of the circumstances of modern life, that we are in some danger of losing that feeling of what I have ventured to call local patriotism which was so strong in earlier and simpler days; and yet it is a feeling which we have the strongest possible reason for desiring to cultivate and encourage, for it is one which does not waste itself in idle words, but leads to useful and to practical results. There are very few men indeed who are socially or intellectually, or both, in so exceptional a position that they can indulge the hope that their personal and individual action has affected the destiny of the great community of which we are members. We pull and push at the machinery and endeavour to pull and push it in the direction which we think right; but the machine itself is so vast that a man must be very sanguine even, where he is in a very exceptional position, who thinks he can trace upon the country that which he believes to be the effect of his individual work. But that is not so with regard to a man in general, in a town or parish, or even in his own country. In that local or comparatively limited sphere he may have the satisfaction not only of doing the work which comes to him to do, but of expecting to see, and of actually seeing, practical and tangible results from what he has done. I say, then, that while we are paying honour to the founder of this institution we are holding out encouragements to others to do as he has done. I have often thought that the idea of my duty to the public is one which we realise very imperfectly, as it concerns those of us who are not engaged in any public question, who are not conspicuously before the world. In the middle ages it was thought a strange and even discreditable thing if any man who was well off died without leaving some portion of his wealth to the church. May it not come to be thought in the same way a thing not unusual, but to be expected, and almost a matter of course, that everyone who has something to spare from the wants of his family, still either in life or at the close of it, to contribute something to the enjoyment or to the intellectual requirements of the community in which he lives. It is a mistake, I think, to sneer, as men of the world or those who call themselves great, often do at such gifts or bequests, as if they were dictated by mere personal vanity. I do not think that wish to be honourably remembered after death is one of which any man need be ashamed. You may say it is not the very brightest or the most unselfish of motives—possibly not, but it is not an unworthy motive; it is one which operates with great power upon a certain class of minds, and our civilisation is not yet so much advanced that we can afford to throw away or to ignore a powerful aid to progress. Ladies and gentlemen, as to the nature of the gift which Mr. Harris has made to this town I think there cannot be two opinions as to its value. The movement in favour of free public libraries was set on foot more than thirty years ago, and though, like most movements, it has not had all the results that its promoters expected, it has made way and established itself over a large part of England. Of course, you can only have such libraries on a large scale in great, or at least in middle-sized towns. A rural population is too scattered to support them, and I am afraid it must be added that a population living constantly in the open air, and occupied in hard bodily labour, is not in general a reading population—though that is a rule to which there are many exceptions. But in these northern towns every circumstance combines to make free libraries an important element of social life. We have a vast artisan class, highly intelligent, and not too hard worked. We have among a large portion of that class a keen desire for instruction, and a taste for intellectual enjoyments. We have these brought together within a comparatively narrow space, so that access is easy; and that which in many respects is a disadvantage to us, our climate, is not very favourable to out-door enjoyments, and our surroundings, in which nature does not show herself to the best advantage—both concur to make in-door occupations more attractive than possibly they would be under a more sunny sky, and in a region where smoke and tall chimneys are unknown. There is no danger, I think, that the opportunities of study given by free libraries will be abused. Our tendency is not to undue speculation, not to excessive thought, but rather to action. I don't say that the book-worm is absolutely unknown in England, but he is a comparatively rare animal. And just one thing more I will say, that I believe there is no one instance in which the principle of what I will call co-operation—not using the word in its technical sense—the principle of united action for a common purpose—can better apply than the bringing together of a collection of works of art, but more especially of books. It is particularly applicable, as far as certain numbers of classical works are concerned, which we like to have about us, which in theory we are supposed to read over and over again—I don't think as a rule we read them, but in theory it is so—but in these rapid days the great part of even useful and valuable literature is rather intended for the purpose of the moment, to be read once, twice, or three or four times at the utmost, and then to be put aside by its possessor. Now, in the case of literature of that kind it is easy to see that there is no

reason why it should not serve the purpose of the public just as well as it does those of a single owner. I will trouble you no longer. As a means of serious instruction and intellectual progress to the few, as a source of rational pleasure and wholesome enjoyment to the many, I think we shall all agree that free libraries deserve encouragement and support; and I hope it may not be long, whether by the action of law or of individuals, or both, before every considerable town in England has followed to the best of its powers the example which we have set in so many of these northern towns, and which we are setting in Preston to-day. (Loud cheers.)

The ceremony being finished, the procession was re-formed in inverted order, and filed away past the Town-hall, leaving the site of the Harris Library comparatively deserted.

France.

BELLEVILLE.—La Rose Ecosaise (No. 149) (Scottish Rite).—This lodge held its summer festival on the 3rd inst., at the Lac St. Fargeau. The programme consisted of a fête of adoption, followed by a concert, banquet, and ball. The whole passed off splendidly, leaving a most pleasing remembrance with all who were fortunate enough to be present.

The proceedings commenced at two o'clock. There were present, as principal officers, Bros. Chevassu Venerable; Renard, 1st Surveillant, S.W.; Legrand, 2nd Surveillant, J.W.; and Vaumourin, Orator. There was a large gathering of the brethren of the lodge, and a great many visitors, among whom were Bros. G. Collas Dickey, 1744, England, and Alberto Sartini, of the Lodge Dante Alighieri, of Turin. The lady friends of the brethren were well represented, the wife of the Venerable and the wife of the Bro. Orator being most active in their labours to ensure success to the fête.

The ceremony of adoption commenced by an address from the Venerable, setting forth the intention and significance of such fêtes, after which the children to be adopted (five in number, three boys and two girls) advancing in due form towards the east (the girls wearing long veils), the Venerable called upon the sponsors to take the usual obligations to protect and watch over the lives and conduct of the several children for whom they responded. The Master of Ceremonies then formally demanded of the Venerable the reception and adoption of the children.

The Venerable, in granting the demand, further addressed the sponsors, reminding them of those duties they were then taking upon themselves. There then passed several questions and answers between the Venerable and the Surveillants, intended to set forth the aim of Freemasonry, and of what character a Freemason ought to be. After which further promises were required of, and given by the sponsors. The children, approaching close to the Venerable, were then by him formally addressed in the name of the lodge, and the ancient symbolic ceremonies gone through. Aprons were then given to the boys, and sashes to the girls, and each child was told to break a small loaf given, and share it with the other children, this, as the Venerable explained, being intended to impress on them, by means of symbol, the lesson of charity to all. Then, in the name of the Supreme Council and of the lodge, the Venerable received and adopted the children, giving to each a "diploma" and a distinguishing name, such as Charity, Fraternity, &c.; and after a short, but very telling, address from the Bro. Orator, on the subject of Masonic Adoption, the ceremony was concluded by the Venerable declaring the work completed.

A rather interesting ceremony (not on the programme) then took place. Bro. Sartini (who is correspondent and representative at Paris of several literary and other societies of Italy, and correspondent of a Masonic journal published at Rome) asked, and obtained, permission of the lodge to then publicly present, in the name of the Council of the Croce Bianca, of Italy (having been officially empowered to do so), a first-class "medal of Victor Emanuel" to Bro. Dickey, in recognition of his literary merit and philanthropic labours. Bro. Sartini took this opportunity to also present, in the name of the College Dante of Naples, to M. Leon Gambini, a medal, accompanied by a diploma, appointing the recipient honorary member of the college, as a recognition of his merits as a dramatic artiste. M. Gambini, although the son of a Mason, is not himself a Mason. As an artiste, both as singer and elocutionist, he stands deservedly high in his profession.

The concert now commenced, and all who gave their assistance worked well and were most cordially received. Bro. Sartini is an amateur conjuror, and performed some feats in that art which would have done credit to any professor of the science. His contributions to the programme were much applauded.

The banquet, which was excellent, was served at 7.30, at which, after the usual toasts, a toast to England and English Masons was proposed by the Venerable; and he, representing the lodge, grasped the hand of Bro. Dickey, as representing English Masonry. A similar token of fraternity was paid to Italy, the Venerable cordially grasping the hand of Bro. Sartini. Both toasts were most heartily received.

The ball then took place, which continued far into the early morning. As we have stated, the whole was a brilliant success, and it must be said that this success was in a great measure due to the unwearied efforts of the Bro. Orator Vaumourin, who took the chief part in organising and carrying out the fête.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The following circular has been issued by the Grand Secretary:—

Grand Secretary's Office, Freemason's Hall,
Great Queen Street, London, W.C.,
1st September, 1882.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Bro. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen has recently addressed a letter to me on the subject of the fund now being raised under the patronage and presidency of the M.W. the Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for the establishment of the "Royal College of Music," in which he mentions that His Royal Highness allows him to suggest that lodges, chapters, and individual brethren might be invited to subscribe thereto.

As the matter is not a Masonic one, the suggestion can-

not well be submitted to the Craft in a formal and official manner; but as it seems only right and proper that the brethren in general should be acquainted in some form with His Royal Highness' sentiments and wishes on the subject, I now enclose *unofficially* a copy of the above mentioned letter for your information and that of your brethren, and I need only add that I will be happy to take charge of any subscriptions which lodges, chapters or individual Masons may feel inclined to contribute towards so excellent an object.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
SHADWELL H. CLERKE, Colonel, G.S.

CORNISH AND DEVONIAN WATERING PLACES!

It may seem strange, when the tourist season is already so far advanced, that we should direct attention to any particular district in Her Majesty's dominions with a view to recommending its great attractions. With a large number of people the holidays are either at an end already or on the point of ending. Others are away in the far north grouse-shooting or deer-stalking, while others prefer tramping over the stubbles with visions of partridge flitting before their eyes, reminding one of the immortal Winkle. Then there is always a formidable contingent of travellers who would consider they had done some grievous and well-nigh unpardonable sin if they did not betake themselves and their belongings to some fashionable resort abroad. Happily the number of those who have the courage to believe that beautiful scenery is not confined to other European countries, and that such scenery as they may prefer is to be found in some part or other of the United Kingdom, easily accessible by one or other of our railways, is increasing every year. And verily they who have the courage of these opinions are well rewarded. Let them go where they will, north, east, south, or west, and they will find England as well favoured in respect of climate and scenery as France, Italy, Germany or Spain; and whether they be invalids, or sturdy excursionists bent on mountaineering or other healthful exercise, they will still be able to get the change and relaxation from labour which all need so much at some period of the year.

We have been induced to make these reflections through a visit recently paid to the West of England, not so much for the sake of pleasure, though pleasure unalloyed was one of the principal results we achieved, as to fulfil a Masonic duty. Moreover, it occurred to us, with our knowledge of the country, that now was the very time to make our experiences known to our readers, seeing that this is just the season to enjoy the beauties of Devon and Cornwall, and where, by reason of their more southern, as well as from their western, situation, the heat of a summer sun is less tolerable than it is in other country districts. Moreover, there is no part of England which can boast of so many and such varied attractions as are to be met with in the two great Western counties. Those in delicate health will find no more suitable resorts than Torquay and Penzance. Those who need or prefer a bracing air will find it at Ilfracombe or Newquay, while they who prefer an inland resort will be somewhat embarrassed in making a choice, so numerous are the localities open to them. Lastly, what is more to our purpose, the present arrangements of the Great Western Railway Company are so admirable that, remote as this district is from London, it is the work of only a few hours to get there. The train service is frequent and punctual, and the fares very moderate. Moreover, tourist tickets, for two months, are issued any day between now and the 31st October, and are renewable, under certain conditions, up to, but not beyond, the 31st December. By these tickets travellers can break their journey at certain stations indicated in the Company's time-tables and tourist programmes, so that, having regard to the length of time for which they are or may be made available, holders of them may make a complete circuit of the district, and visit not one, but a majority of the places of interest to be found in it.

We have said already that in no part of England are there so many pleasure resorts offering such varied attractions or promising such a variety of recommendations. Taking them along the southern coast, we find, going from east to west, Exmouth, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Dartmouth, Fowey, Falmouth, Penzance; and of these Torquay has a world wide reputation for the mildness of its climate, sheltered as it is by the hills that encircle it from all the less hospitable winds, while enjoying to the fullest extent possible the softer breezes that blow from south and west. Then along this part of the southern coast, how rich it is in associations as well as sights that are not to be seen elsewhere. Within easy walking distance of Dawlish is Haldon, a fine plain about 800 feet above the sea level, wherein may be obtained one of the finest and most extensive views in the county. Teignmouth, which, next to Torquay, is the largest watering place in Devon offers excellent facilities for boating and sea fishing, while its sea bathing is admirable. From it can be made excursions by rail to Newton Abbot, and thence northward to Bovey Tracey and Lustleigh Cleave to Moreton-hampstead. Near Torquay, which enjoys the name of "Queen of the Western Places," are Kent's Cavern, Batticombe Bay, and Anstey's Cove, while at Paignton, a few miles off, and lying in the wide sweep of Torbay are the remains of an Episcopal palace once occupied by Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, and translator of the Bible. It was in Torbay that Dutch William landed to upset the throne of his beloved father-in-law, James II. Dartmouth is more like a Rhenish than an English town, and the river from which it is named, at the entrance of which it stands has been called the English Rhi e. Falmouth has one of the most capacious harbours in the world, and the scenery around it is very beautiful. Who has not heard of the famed Kynance Cove Rocks of serpentine marble, standing in a plain of golden sand. Well, these rocks are within easy reach of Falmouth, whence also an excursion may be made to the Lizard. Penzance, overlooking Mounts Bay, with its romantic and uniquely-picturesque St. Michael's Mount, is one of the most delightful watering-places in Cornwall, or, indeed, in the West of England, and the tourist's time will be well occupied in visiting such spots as Lamorna Cove, Castle Freyn, the Logan Rock, Porthcurno Cove, and L'ol-Pedn-Penwith.

Turn we now our attention to the northern coasts of these famous counties. A short run by rail across the peninsula which forms the extreme end of Cornwall takes us to St.

Ives, where is to be seen every variety of scenery, the views being grand and extensive, comprising as they do hills and vales, coast and sea, cliffs and gorge, sands and beach. Two miles from here are Carbis Bay and Hawke's Point, while by train to Lelant and thence by ferryboat across Hayle Estuary, is reached the town of that name, near which are the Hayle Towans, or sand hills, ranging from 100 to 300 feet in height. These hills are composed mainly of shells and continually on the increase, so that Phillack Church is almost overwhelmed; while at St. Gwithian is to be seen another church which is partially buried in the sand. Other excursions in the neighbourhood embrace those to the Eagle's Nest, the Giant's Anvil, and the Twin Logan Rocks, the Horse's Back, the Tower of Babel, Gurnard's Head, and the Steeple Rock, so called from its resemblance to a church steeple. Continuing our journey northwards we come to Perran, famous for its beach, Newquay, with its bold and imposing cliffs, and noble headland, whence visits should be paid to Porth, St. Columb Major and Minor, Holywell, St. Mawgan, and Bedruthen Steps. Further up the coast Tintagel with its King Arthur's Castle takes us back to the legendary history of Britain, of which Cornwall engrosses a very considerable part, and we conjure up visions of the brave Arthur and his gallant Knights of the Table Round, battling with the barbarian invader. From Bude which has admirable bathing, to Barnstaple, we come upon the picturesque town of Clovelly, with its quaint little pier of the reign of Richard II., with the Hobby Drive and Galanry Bower, a precipice of some 380 feet; within easy distance, Westward Ho! with its marvellous pebble ridge, Branton sands, covering a buried forest, Northam and Burrough Court. Other well-known resorts on this part of the coast will be found at Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minshead, Watchet, the principle features of the first resembling the Lantern Hill crowned with the remains of the Chapel of St. Nicholas, Capstone Hill and Parade, the noted "Torro Walks," White Pebble and Arragonite Bays, &c., &c. In short it is hard to say which are the most attractive, the watering places on the northern coast of Devon and Cornwall, or those on the South. One thing is certain, that whichever route the tourist may select, the pleasure he will derive will be very great; and thanks to the facilities afforded by the Great Western Company, without any of those drawbacks which usually attend the railway passenger.

EGYPTIAN HISTORY.

The history of Egypt, although we have long lists of consecutive Pharaohs, and though some portions of it stand out with surprising clearness, is broken by serious gaps which have not yet been bridged over. It is true that there is a papyrus composed about 1300 B.C., of which so much is decipherable as to show that it is a carefully compiled chronicle of the country from the supposed creation of the world—according to Egyptian notions—up to that date; but it is so torn and worn as to be historically almost useless. We learn, however, from other sources, much about a succession of ancient dynasties, during the earliest of which wars were carried on with Bedouin in the east and Libyans in the west, and much devotion was shown in the construction of monuments and tombs. These wars were presently waged with the assistance of conscript negroes brought down the Nile in large transport ships. Then come blanks in which national calamities are marked by cessation in the building of temples and in the engraving of contemporary history, for the Egyptian never liked to chronicle events unfavourable to himself. Then the Theban dynasty arose, and Egypt arose with it. Former defeats were avenged, more temples and pyramids were built, agriculture was revived, and order re-established. This period was broken by the arrival of the famous Shepherd Kings, but whence they came no one can readily determine. We know, however, that in the main they accepted the civilization which they found. After several hundred years they were expelled, a papyrus in the British Museum telling us how this was done. Then Egypt had a fresh Theban revival. We find her turning the tables on other countries, and from having been invaded becoming an invader. Her galleys were to be seen in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, the horse was introduced with the war chariot, Asiatic slaves were employed on Government works, and Central Asia was conquered after campaigns begun by the famous battle of Megiddo, fought by Thothmes III. in Palestine. This is a singularly interesting period in Egyptian history, as it brings before us contemporaneous allusions to Damascus, Hamath, an "Og," King of Bashan, and many original names of cities of Canaan two centuries and a half before the time of Joshua. I quote from Mr. Birch: "The arm of Egypt reached to Nineveh. Babel brought tribute and homage. * * * In the hymns or poems to Thothmes, Phoenicia and the islands of the Mediterranean are mentioned." Then comes another eclipse in Egyptian history, with religious revolution, in which, under Amenophis IV., the worship of the Disk was introduced and the old gods were vigorously assailed. Their honour, however, was soon restored, for this effort to stamp out popular polytheism and abolish all worship except that of the sun produced a reform which lasted only one generation. Presently fresh invasions came from the East, whereby the conquests of Thothmes were lost. These were, nevertheless, once more regained, and indeed extended into Europe, by Rameses II., or the Great, known to the Greeks as Sesostris, who is believed to be the Pharaoh who first mightily oppressed the children of Israel.—*Good Words*.

SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN QUEENSLAND.

The annual joint installation of the Right Worshipful Masters and Officers of the Metropolitan Lodges, took place in the Masonic Hall, Brisbane, on Friday, 23rd June (for St. John's Day). The R.W. the District Grand Master of Queensland, Bro. the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., was the Installing Officer; assisted by Bro. Thomas Mylne, 435, W.P. Dep. District Grand Master; with W.P. Master J. hn G. W. Barnes, 455, W.D. Grand Senior Warden, as Director of the Ceremonies; and Bro. W. G. Mayers, 455, as Organist.

The lodges having been opened by the retiring Masters, the following were installed:
Silver Cross, No. 504.—Bros. John Smith, Right Worshipful Master; W. Edds, P.M.; A. Trueman, D.M.; G.

Sweatman, S.M.; R. W. Leftwich, S.W.; C. Kertland, J.W.; J. T. Elson, Treasurer; F. Weinthal, Secretary; J. Ramsay, Chaplain; H. Rogers, S.D.; G. J. Smith, J.D.; F. W. Faithful, Organist; J. V. Francis, Steward; N. Smith, I.G.; and R. A. Rankin, sen., Tyler.

St. Andrew, No. 435.—Bros. S. Grimes, Right Worshipful Master; B. I. Chapman, P.M.; R. Picking, D.M.; Irwin Little, S.M.; G. S. Hammond, S.W.; J. L. M'Kellar, J.W.; J. Dunbar, Treasurer; E. S. Costin, Secretary; R. W. Leftwich, S.D.; W. E. Adams, J.D.; J. Bailey, I.G.; and R. A. Rankin, sen., Tyler.

Athole and Melville, No. 455.—Bros. Nicolaus Joseph Kessels, Right Worshipful Master; S. Maxwell, P.M.; W. Aitchison, D.M.; S. Thompson, S.M.; H. M'Clear, S.W.; R. E. Jarman, J.W.; L. M'Kinnon, Treasurer; J. Cochrane, Secretary; Rev. E. Griffith, Chaplain; A. Midson, S.D.; M'Clay, J.D.; W. G. Mayers, Org.; T. Fraser and A. Wilson, Stewards; G. A. Patullo, I.G.; and R. A. Rankin, sen., Tyler.

At the conclusion of the ceremonial a banquet was held Bro. John Smith, R.W.M. 504, in the chair, supported by the R.W. the D.G. Master, Bro. the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G.; the W. Past Dep. D.G. Master, Bro. Thomas Mylne, 435; Sub. D.G. Master, W. Bro. Walter Scott, 455; D. Grand Senior Warden, W. Bro. John G. W. Barnes, 455; D.G. Sec., W. Bro. John M. Brydon, 455; R.W. Bro. Nicolaus J. Kessels, 455; W. Bro. Chapman 435; Forrester, 435; Edds, 504; Maxwell, 455; and other brethren, numbering upwards of ninety.

The toast of "The Queen-Empress," proposed by the CHAIRMAN, was received with acclamation.

The R.W. DISTRICT GRAND MASTER proposed the toast of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Patron of Scottish Freemasonry and the Craft," and, in doing so, said that the toast was always received with enthusiasm when proposed. At a Masonic banquet especially so, on account of His Royal Highness being at the head of the Scotch and Irish Constitutions as Patron, and of the English, as Grand Master. To the latter position His Royal Highness had been recently installed for another term.

The toast was enthusiastically received with Scotch Masonic honours.

W. Bro. THOMAS MYLNE, in proposing the toast of "The Grand Master Mason of Scotland, M.W. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Mar and Kellie," referred to his recent elevation to the post of Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and predicted for him a flourishing term of office, on account of his known Masonic activity. The toast met with a most cordial reception, and was duly honoured.

W. Bro. WALTER SCOTT was then entrusted with the gavel to propose the toast of "The D.G. Masters S.C. and E.C., and P.G. Master I.C." In doing so he referred to the good feeling existing between the three Constitutions, each trying to outdo the others in wholesome rivalry in advancing the interests of Freemasonry.

This toast was heartily received and suitably responded to.

The rest of the usual Masonic toasts were well received and accorded "Scotch honours." A number of brethren gained encores for the capital rendering of national and other songs, with which the toasts were interspersed, and the gathering may be considered as one of the most successful of its kind yet held in Queensland.

The cuisine was simply perfect, Bro. Whitehouse, of Ipswich, in fact, excelled himself.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

THE ERASMUS WILSON WING.

The appearance of the noble pile of buildings which will henceforth be known as the "Erasmus Wilson Wing," has by this time become familiar to the residents and visitors of Margate; built of red brick set off by terra cotta, it presents a very warm and rich "ensemble," while it is arranged throughout with the latest provisions that science can provide in order to fit it for its purpose. The building is but one storey high, the rooms being vaulted, and of about 15ft. pitch; above the whole range of buildings is a promenade which is reached by two flights of steps; here the patients can enjoy the sea air and the extensive view to their hearts' content, in fine weather, while in wet or cold weather the glass corridors or cloisters, which are to be found on every side, give them protection, while not excluding the fresh sea air. There are two large day-rooms and four dormitories, each of which will accommodate 16 beds—64 in all, bringing up the number of beds to over 250. These walls are all double walled—an inner wall of glazed bricks providing against damp and excessive heat or cold as the season may need, and the bricks being glazed it will enable the rooms to be disinfected and cleaned whenever necessity may arrive without new papering and painting being necessary. To the west these wards have a fine view towards Westgate and of the new recreation ground, which has recently been laid out outside the infirmary, and which is about to be protected by a sea-wall. At the south end of the wing is the new swimming bath, supplied by a gas engine in the basement, where bathing may be indulged in throughout the year in all weathers; this also is lined with glazed bricks and will hold about 15,000 gallons of water, about eight dressing boxes being provided. This bath is so fitted that the bath may be covered with boarding and the room used as an entertainment room. Facing the Canterbury-road is the gem of the whole wing—the chapel. It would be difficult to convey an idea of this "Miniature Cathedral," where everything is so complete and where everything tends to rest the eye and instruct the mind of the weary sufferers who will from time to time frequent it. The whole of the walls and roof are handsomely decorated with portraits of the twelve apostles, and Barnabas, Paul, &c.; every window is filled with some of Messrs. Clayton and Bell's best stained glass. The apse is five-lighted, the glass here representing the five cardinal virtues; at the west end is a five light window, in which the glass represents the four evangelists and our blessed Saviour. The windows on the north and south side are all in one style, yet with ever-varying freshness, recording the numerous miracles of healing performed by Christ. The stained glass is said to have cost over £2000, and the whole wing upwards of £30,000; but as Bro. Sir Erasmus has managed the whole affair himself, the exact cost is not, and probably never will be, ascertainable. On the north side are the vestry and the organ chamber; not the least interesting and remarkable feature in this bijou church is the musical instru-

ment which is to lead the devotions of the attendants thereat. Last winter Mr. Baillie-Hamilton introduced to the musical public at Westminster Abbey an instrument which he has since denominated as a "Vocalian," which is neither an organ nor a harmonium, and which has a peculiar resemblance in tone to the human voice; its tones are produced by wind acting upon free reeds as in a harmonium, but, we believe, there are several to each note instead of one. The present instrument is the best which has been made in the ordinary course of trade, and its tones were amply demonstrated Tuesday by a lengthy recital by Mr. E. H. Turpin, the editor of the *Musical Standard*; it has two manuals CC to A in alt., and full compass pedals. The stops are *Great*: Euphonium, 8 ft.; horn band, 8 ft. tones; string band, 8 ft. tones; full tones, 8 ft.; *Swell*: Dolce, 8 ft.; flute, 4 ft.; piccolo, 2 ft.; soft tones, 8 ft.; *Pedals*: Bourdon, 16 ft.; contra bass, 16 ft.; ophicleide, 16 ft.; *Couplers*: Swell to great, swell to pedals, great to pedals. The names of the stops in this case will only convey a rough idea of their quality, which must be heard to be appreciated. In consequence of the opening of the new wing several other improvements have been effected, and the whole establishment now presents a very satisfactory and pleasant appearance.

It had been hoped that the ceremony of handing over the buildings would have been a public one, where a large gathering of friends might rally and waft abroad its work and its privileges; but Bro. Sir Erasmus Wilson, with characteristic modesty, quietly handed over the keys to the Governors at their meeting on Monday, and it was confirmed at the subsequent annual meeting after the usual visitation of the wards by the friends of the charity.

At the annual public meeting, held subsequently to the annual meeting of the Governors,

The CHAIRMAN said he had now very great pleasure in announcing that at the meeting of the Governors that morning Bro. Sir Erasmus Wilson handed to him the key of the new wing (applause), and in doing so read an address, which would now be read to the meeting by the Rev. Prebendary Whittington.

The Rev. Prebendary WHITTINGTON read the following address, which had been read by Bro. Sir Erasmus Wilson to the Board of Governors, when he had handed over the key of the new wing:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure of handing you the keys and transferring to you the possession of the new wing of your noble Institution, and I trust most sincerely that it will fulfil the purpose for which it is intended.

"I believe that the architect of the building, Mr. Knowles, has carried out most ably and perfectly the plan of construction which he originally proposed. The builder, Mr. Lawrence, has been equally conscientious and successful in his labour, and I feel deeply grateful for the support which the work has received at the hands of the Committee.

"The completion of the front elevation of the original building add very much to the dignity of the Institution. The purchase of additional land, the proposed construction of a sea wall, the picturesque style of laying out the grounds, are so many illustrations of the liberality and generosity of the Committee, for which I am thankful and obliged.

"The furnishing of the niche of the west face of the building has been undertaken by a lady, a friend of the Institution.

"I must mention that an organ has been put up in the chapel, which redounds great credit on its inventor and constructor, Mr. Baillie Hamilton; and which has been pronounced by judges of music to be remarkable for its vocal expression, and for the tenderness and exquisite sweetness of its tone. It is the first instrument of the kind hitherto submitted to the public, and has been named by its author "Vocalian," as an expression of the wonderful embodiment of voices which it represents.

"I will say nothing as to the stained glass windows of Messrs. Clayton and Bell—they will speak for themselves. They illustrate the five cardinal virtues:—Temperance, Justice, Prudence, Fortitude and Mercy; they array before the eyes of the spectator the acts of beneficent healing of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ; and they present the portraits of the twelve Apostles of our Lord.

"It may please the Committee at some future time to confirm the chapel to its sacred purposes by a licence from his Grace the Archbishop.

"In the construction of the building, I have had in view its dedication to the female portion of our patients. It establishes a convenient means of separation of the sexes. In this sense I have ventured to address her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in order to obtain her gracious permission to name the four wards after herself and her three daughters, Louisa, Victoria, and Maud; I was late in my application to her Royal Highness, and her incessant pre-occupations previous to her departure for Germany has, for the present, prevented my receiving a reply; but I have no doubt of her assent, when she returns.

"The addition of verandahs to the building, forming a series of covered cloisters, will, I hope, meet with your approbation, inasmuch as, besides permitting the patients to be constantly in the open air in almost every state of the weather, it enabled me to add to the decoration of the Institution that greatest and sweetest ornament of nature, the ornament of flowers.

"From this latter source, the charm of nature; from the beautiful pictures displayed in the chapel; and the lessons of virtuous actions which they convey; and from the tender notes poured forth by its organ; in conjunction with the words of humble and grateful appeal to the Author of all Goodness and Mercy; I trust that a moral medicine, in addition to the substantial medicine of the Infirmary, may be allotted to our patients.

"In conclusion, permit me to express an ardent hope that our work may be blessed by our Heavenly Father, Almighty God, the Great Architect of the Universe.

"August 28th, 1882."

The Board of Governors adopted the following resolution, moved by Bro. Col. CREATON, and seconded by Rev. PREBENDARY WHITTINGTON:—

"That Sir Erasmus Wilson, having presented to the Governors the keys as representing the new buildings recently erected by him for the use of the patients consisting of a chapel with organ, a swimming bath, wards and day-rooms, with various adjuncts, all built on the newest principles, so as to give the patients the advantage of the latest discoveries; this meeting, in returning thanks to Sir Erasmus in the name of the Governors and Subscribers,

and of the meeting as representing the public, assures him of the high sense which is entertained by all of his munificent gift, bestowed in his life time, and so well calculated to aid in the recovery, and to contribute to the comfort of those suffering from the terrible disease, for the treatment of which this is the only specially designed hospital in England, and that this resolution be entered on the minutes of the Infirmary, in order that a lasting record of the gift may be preserved. And that the gift be further recorded by an inscription to be placed on some appropriate part of the new buildings."

The meeting unanimously adopted this resolution and with great applause.

Bro. SIR ERASMUS WILSON, who was received with loud and continued applause, said that when they met there they all had the same object and purpose—that the benefiting, as far as in them lay, those afflicted ones who were entrusted to their care. It had been his good fortune, under the blessing of Providence, to have an opportunity of benefiting that Hospital; it was from opportunities that all great undertakings took their origin, and he had gratefully seized upon the opportunity which presented itself there to carry out a work which he sincerely trusted would be a real benefit to those for whom it was intended. He had no doubt there were some there who would envy the feelings he had in having accomplished that which deserved no praise, but which had been simply his duty, which every man or woman had a right to perform when the opportunity came to them in any circumstance whatever. There were many among them who might be called upon to do good; but in what way were they to accomplish it? It required an inspiration to do good, and to do it well; and when one had a right opportunity too, it became a great privilege to be able to carry out that duty. (Applause.) He repudiated any personal credit in the matter; he felt repaid, not so much by the kind reception of the resolution (for which he nevertheless felt sincerely grateful), as in the fact that he saw before him so excellent a building, and especially that noble structure which Mr. Knowles was pleased to call a chapel, but which he thought was more like a cathedral. That it might long serve the purpose for which it was built was his earnest hope, and he trusted he might still remain among them for a few years in order to see the accomplishment of its success. He thanked them most heartily for the manner in which they had listened to him, and had received the resolution. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. WEST proposed "That the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to the medical board, the consulting surgeons, the visiting surgeons, and the resident surgeon, for their able and efficient services."

Bro. SIR ERASMUS WILSON, at the close, proposed, in felicitous terms, a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his kindness as Chairman that day and for his services in connection with the work of the London Board.

This was accorded by acclamation. The CHAIRMAN thanked the company for their kindness, and said he always tried to do his best for the institution, though he often failed to do all he wished for it. The proceedings then terminated.

South Africa.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE (EASTERN DIVISION).

A regular communication was held at the Masonic Temple, King William's Town, on Wednesday, the 7th of June, when there were present R.W. Bro. Charles James Egan, A.B., M.R.C.S., D.G.M.; W. Bros. Charles T. W. Mouat, D.G.S.W.; John Ryan, P.G.D., as D.G.J.W.; Bro. Rev. Alexander Grant, as D.G. Chap.; W. Bros. Robert James Dick, D.G. Treas.; Geo. Prescott Perks, D.G. Sec.; James Kemsley, D.G.S.D.; Wm. Wedderburn, P.G.D., as D.G.J.D.; Osborne Hambrook Bate, as D.G.D. of C.; David Sampson, as D.G. Swd. Br.; James Samuel Frederick Johnson, P.D.G. Std. Br.; Bro. Andrew James Fuller, P.G.O., as D.G. Org.; W. Bros. Arthur Elvy Austen, D.G. Purs.; Charles Thomas Wheelwright, D.G. Steward; John Harty, John Newing, Bros. George Broster, Joseph Clarke, and David George Barnes, as Stewards. Visitor: Bro. W. F. Usher Wood, P.P.G. Purs. for the province of Somerset, England, and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of many lodges.

The District Grand Lodge was opened in due form and with solemn prayer.

At the request of the District Grand Secretary, who was indisposed, Bro. R. J. Dick, District Grand Treas., called the roll of lodges in the district, and the following responded: W. Bros. W. Wedderburn, P.M. 389; J. C. Blakeway, W.M. 711; D. Sampson, W.M. 828; John Harty, W.M. 853; C. T. Wheelwright, P.M. 863; Jno. Ryan, P.M. 918; A. E. Austen, P.M. 1469; J. Newing, W.M. 1800; O. H. Bate, W.M. 1824; C. T. W. Mouat, P.M. 1889.

The regulations for the government of District Grand Lodge during the time of public business (vide page 26, Book of Constitutions), were read.

The minutes of the last regular communication of the 9th June, 1881, were read and confirmed.

Letters of excuse for non-attendance were read from the District Grand Sword Bearer, District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Bros. W. A. Smith, P.M. and W.M. Alexandra Lodge, 1581.

A report was read showing a balance of £333 7s. 11d. in favour of the District Grand Lodge's General Fund.

After some discussion, the R.W. District Grand Master put the accounts for confirmation, and declared them passed unanimously.

The following report of the Board of General Purposes was then read:

"REPORT OF BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES. Presented to District Grand Lodge at its sitting on the 7th day of June, 1882.

"Your Board in presenting their report are glad to state that a gradual, though a slow, advancement has been made in Masonic progress during the past year.

"The St. Andrew's Lodge, 1889, situate in Bedford, referred to in our last report, has been launched, and is now in full working order.

"One new warrant has been applied for, obtained, and the lodge successfully established at Tarkastad, called the White Hope, 1939.

"Another application for a warrant of constitution for a

new lodge at Willowmore has been forwarded by the District Grand Secretary, which, no doubt, will be in working order before the next meeting of District Grand Lodge.

"An application has been made for a warrant of constitution for the new township of Umtata, but the position being beyond the boundary of this district, correspondence is now pending with the Grand Secretary with reference thereto.

"Your Board would also introduce the subject mentioned in the agenda paper, viz., To what purpose shall the accumulated funds of District Grand Lodge be applied to.

"Notice has been served on the Zetland Lodge, of Fort Beaufort, to show cause why the warrant of constitution should not be delivered up, in consequence of no return being received, and the fact that the lodge has really ceased working. Letter, subsequently received, will be laid before you.

"Your Board would call the attention of Worshipful Masters and Secretaries to the necessity of forwarding their returns regularly, and, if possible, by the end of the year.

"Their attention is also called again to Clause 6, under head of Private Lodges in Book of Constitutions, requiring them to keep a proper registry of members, which would greatly assist Secretaries in making their returns.

"Your Board, in order to the better carrying out of the above recommendation, suggests the desirability of some pecuniary provision being made by District Grand Lodge to enable a proper officer visiting lodges when thought desirable.

"CHARLES J. EGAN, D.G.M.

"GEORGE P. PERKS, D.G.S.

"King William's Town, 31st May, 1882."

The Right Worshipful District Grand Master next called upon Bro. W. F. Sissing, Secretary to the Educational Charity, to read the following report of the Masonic Board of Education:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

"It is with unmixed gratification that the Board submits to the District Grand Lodge and contributors their third annual report of the Masonic Charity.

"The receipts of the past year, as will be seen from the accounts presented herewith, amounted to £275 6s., which, with the addition of the balance brought forward from the year 1881, gave a total of £391 10s. 8d., whilst the disbursements reached the sum of £207 3s. 9d.

"In addition to the generous contributions from the supporters of the Charity, the Masonic Hall Committee of the Lodges at King William's Town liberally presented the cause with a donation of £31 10s. towards the Endowment Fund, thereby increasing that fund to the credit of the Charity to £77 8s. 10d.

"During the year one of the lodges that guaranteed to contribute to the scheme made no remittance; whilst your Board have the gratification of stating that the number of individual subscribers have largely increased.

"The Board, in thanking the brethren for their generous assistance, desire also to state that there will probably be a decrease in the sources of income upon which the Charity exclusively depends at the expiration of the current year, owing to this being the last of the three years for which subscribers were requested to guarantee their subscriptions; hence it appears essential that the subject of continued contributions or permanent support should be reviewed by the District Grand Lodge, under whose surveillance the project has been so successful.

"The Board have further to report that they continue to receive favourable accounts of the educational progress of the several pupils, and feel confident, from what has been already achieved, that further progress may be relied upon.

"In conclusion, the Board desire to express their gratitude to the lodges and brethren, by whose munificent liberality they are enabled to provide the means for maintaining this noble institution; expressing a firm conviction that it will continue to receive from year to year the support to which, by its intrinsic merits, it is legitimately entitled, the object being so to educate the children of Freemasons, whom adverse circumstances have committed to its charge, as to fit them, when entering the sphere of life, for the duties of their respective stations, thus enabling them to bear a living testimony to the worth of an Order which, by supporting this and other similar institutions, practically evinces the sincerity of its profession.

"By order of the Board, W. F. SISSING, Secretary."

"King William's Town, 31st May, 1882."

At the request of the Right Worshipful District Grand Master Bro. Sissing enumerated the names of the children who are being educated, as well as the time they will leave school.

The report of Bro. W. F. Sissing and J. S. F. Johnson, Auditors of the Masonic Charity accounts referred to in the report was read, copies of which were circulated in the lodge.

The Right Worshipful District Grand Master then appointed the following brethren to be District Grand Officers for the ensuing year, and directed Bro. C. J. Mouat, District Grand Warden, to invest them with the collar and jewel of their respective offices. To the Grand Wardens the Right Worshipful District Grand Master briefly remarked that he knew their skill, for which reason he had appointed them to these important offices, and after investiture, Bro. Mouat conducted them to their respective chairs, viz:—

- Bro. Charles T. Wheelwright, P.M. 863 D.G.S.W.
- " John Ryan, P.M. 918 ... D.G.J.W.
- " Alexander Grant, J.W. 863 ... D.G. Chap.
- " Robert James Dick, P.M. 853 ... D.G. Treasurer.
- " George P. Perks, P.M. 853 ... D.G. Secretary.
- " Arthur Elvy Austen, P.M. ... D.G.S. Deacon.
- " Osborne H. Bate, W.M. 1824 ... D.G.J. Deacon.
- " Wm. Wedderburn, P.M. 853 ... D.G.D. of C.
- " David Sampson, P.M. 828 ... D.G. Swd. Br.
- " Benjamin Jandrell, 863 ... D.G. Org.
- " William A. Smith, P.M. 389 ... D.G. Purs.
- " Arthur S. Dudley, P.M. 829, John Harty, W.M. 853, Alfred C. Wylde, W.M. 863, C. Dickenson, P.M. 863, Stephanus J. Meintjes, P.M. 1346, William H. Hardy, P.M. 1467 ... D.G. Stewards.
- " Alexander R. Hendry ... D.G. Tyler.

The District Grand Lodge then proceeded to the business on the agenda paper, which was of an important character, which being concluded, the District Grand Lodge was closed in solemn prayer and adjourned.



The Globe was re-opened on Saturday night with a reproduction of "The Vicar of Bray," the successful career of a lively musical entertainment being thus resumed after an interval of a few weeks. A scene has been introduced, in which the satire on the Church and Stage Guild has been elaborated; but this satire is a good-humoured one; there is nothing vicious in it; and much merriment is caused by Bro. W. J. Hill, who again plays the vicar, by his frolics with the corps de ballet. The irrepressible *Nolly Bly*, of the corps de ballet, is now played by the fascinating Miss Lizzie Cooté—who, by the way, is a member, and a very popular one, of the Church and Stage Guild—a change of cast for the better. Miss Cooté's reading the report of the Ballet Girls' Association excited great laughter, especially the allusions to the shortening of the vicar's sermon and the lengthening of the skirts of the corps de ballet. The choruses of huntsmen is now rendered in female voices. Mr. Penley now represents the curate, the *Rev. Henry Sawford*. Mr. Charles Steyne plays the "family solicitor." Miss Petrelli very agreeably takes up the character of the vicar's daughter; while Miss Davis is the cajoling widow, *Mrs. Merton*. The revival was well greeted by a numerous audience, and the children's chorus, which we are glad is still retained, might well be emulated by those older than them. Great credit is due to Messrs. Nolan and Parry for the excellent training of the children. The orchestra has also been strengthened, and the dresses have been added to in attractiveness. We are glad once more to see Miss Lizzie Cooté on the London stage. She has so frequently delighted town audiences at the Gaiety, Alhambra, and elsewhere with her lively singing and vivacious manners, that she is a source of attraction to any opera. We shall hope to see her commanding a more important part before long, where she has more scope for her undoubted talents. In "The Vicar of Bray" Bro. Hill has a large monopoly of the singing and speaking, and though he cannot be said to be a singer, his rendering of his songs and his funny ways keep up the popularity he has won for himself.

Miss Henderson, daughter of Miss Lydia Thompson (Mrs. Alexander Henderson), has been engaged by Bro. Bancroft to take a part in the "Overland Route," by the late Bro. Tom Taylor. Miss Henderson played last year at the Royalty, where she made a decided impression, though very young. Mrs. Langtry has been released by Bro. and Mrs. Bancroft of her engagement at this house.

Mrs. Langtry, before going to America, appears for twelve nights only at the Imperial. Bro. J. G. Taylor has been engaged by Mrs. Langtry to accompany her to the New World. No doubt she will net a large sum there. Her proceeds are said to be exceedingly large since she started on her own account in the provinces.

The Comedie Francaise possesses an historic bell, which does duty at their theatre in funeral processions, &c. Three centuries ago this bell was in the tower of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and was said to give the signal for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. During the Revolution Marit Joseph Chénier induced the Convocation to present the bell to the theatre in order that it might be tolled at the back of the stage in his "Charles IX" when the hour of the Huguenots was supposed to have come. From that time it has never gone out of the player's possession.

Miss Kate Sullivan has taken Miss Constance Loseby's place at the Alhambra. The latter is suffering from a bad cold. Middle Pertoldi has also left for a short time. Her successor was on her first night called before the curtain.

Mr. Albery's "Little Miss Muffet," played for the first time on Saturday at the Criterion, was by a large majority favourably received, but there were not signs wanting that to many it is not pleasing. It is always questionable whether an adaptation from a French work will be popular, especially when the original is of a kind which we in England still happily keep off our stage. Mr. Albery has done his best, no doubt, in adapting M. Hennequin's "La Femme à Papa," but it is not to be compared with his own original work, such as "The Two Roses." Still the audience at the Criterion goes to be amused, however extravagant and impossible the plots may be, and they are not over critical. In "Little Miss Muffet" they get smart sentences and eccentric characters, such as they love. *Sir J. Trippetow* is the prodigal father. His extravagances are repaired by his son *Solon*, a youth of learned tastes. *Solon* has seven times paid his father's damages for breach of promise; he marries his father to a young girl *Minnie*, in the hope that he may settle down. The honeymoon is spent at *Dr. Doles'*. *Sir Juan* is followed here by *Mrs. Darling*, of the Mulberry Bush Hotel, one of the ladies to whom the baronet has promised marriage. It appears also that *Dr. Doles* has promised marriage to *Mrs. Darling* while staying at her hotel. *Solon* is much disturbed at the appearance of *Mrs. Darling* just as he is getting his father quietly settled down. His friend, *Featherby Wing*, arrives opportunely, and *Solon* begs him to run away with *Mrs. Darling*. He promises to do so, but he mistakes the baronet's wife for *Mrs. Darling*, and persuades her to run away. The second act has for its scene the Lion Hotel, Ryde, *Lady Trippetow* is persuaded to dine with *Wing* and some friends, and she consents to remain under the guardianship of *Dr. Doles*, who is engaged to dine with *Mrs. Darling*. To cut a long story short, it may be said that *Solon*, who has been regretting he did not marry *Miss Muffet—Minnie*—himself, finds that at the registrar's office, where his father had been married, that he had not gone through the form correctly, and that not his father but he is the bridegroom, so *Sir Juan* is left to keep his promise to *Mrs. Darling*. It is a pity Mr. Chas. Wyndham is not in the cast. He responded on the first night for the author, and made a little speech, informing his audience he is about proceeding to America for the winter, and hoped that he would be kindly welcomed on his return. This the audience showed plainly in the

affirmative. *Mrs. Darling* is played by Miss Nelly Bromley, a favourite comedy actress, and one whom all must be glad to see again. Miss Rorke takes *Minnie—Little Miss Muffet*, and, of course, plays with good taste, which is required. *Sir Juan* is Mr. Standing. Mr. Lytton Sothorn succeeds well as *Featherby Wing*, but we would rather he had a better part. *Mrs. Giddens, Sir Juan's* valet, is humorously performed. It is more than likely that Mr. Albery will see his way to alter his last work, then it may become popular to the whole house. On Saturday there were a good few dissentients.

Our esteemed Bro. W. Kendal Grimston and Mrs. Kendal Grimston are now acting "The Squire" with great success at Manchester, where they have received the hearty and unanimous suffrages of overflowing audiences, excited and subdued to the fullest extent by their admirable representation of character, and, above all, the consummate impersonation of Mrs. Kendal Grimston. She has proved, as many have long known and felt, that, as an actress, she is almost unrivalled in all that can evoke sympathy; in all that can demonstrate pathos; in all that can command admiration. Those of us who have had the privilege of enjoying an evening at the St. James's Theatre will well know that with that effective company no more agreeable, or intellectual, or improving hours need ever be sought for or can ever be realized. Just now we are very sorry to note utterances, sometimes from persons in high position, as against actors and actresses, theatres, and similar assemblies. We had hoped that the season of childish intolerance and irreligious injustice had passed away. We are not surprised indeed that the members of the Salvation Army (absurdly so-called) should denounce theatres, and even the poor "Grecian," as far as we can predicate anything of such an abnormal affair, it seems likely to precipitate many into a state of ignorant and degraded fanaticism. But to find men of culture, thought, education, position, joining in the ridiculous outcry against theatrical representation (the last echoes of a morbid bigotry), is, we confess, a subject of much pain and regret to us. Actors and actresses are very often just as respectable members of society as any one else, and many set a most striking example to us all. And these eminent members of the theatrical profession, to whom we have ventured to allude, Bro. and Mrs. Kendal Grimston, as many of us are well aware, have succeeded in winning for themselves, not only the warm sympathies and regard of an appreciative public, but the sincere attachment and respect of a numerous circle of admiring friends.



Continuing our account of the Birmingham Musical Festival, we note that Handel's "Messiah" was given on Thursday morning. There was a full attendance, and it is hardly necessary to say that, under the direction of Bro. Sir Michael Costa, this grand oratorio went splendidly. The whole of the tenor airs were sung by Mr. Maas, while those of the bass were taken by Signor Foli. The soprano and contralto solos were, according to ancient custom, apportioned, the former between Madame Albani and Miss Anna Williams, and the latter between Madame Patey and Madame Trebelli. It goes without saying that these distinguished artistes fulfilled their several parts splendidly.

There was an even greater attendance in the evening, when the new cantata of Herr Gade, entitled "Psyche," constituted the principal attraction. The gifted Danish composer himself wielded the baton, and though the first two or three numbers attracted but little notice, the grace and beauty of the music gradually impressed themselves upon the minds of the audience, whose applause was frequent and hearty, and at the conclusion of the performance even tempestuous. This is not surprising; "Psyche" is a charming as well as a masterly composition, fully equal to anything that Herr Gade has written before. Moreover, the music, both vocal and instrumental, was finely rendered. The band and chorus played and sung as they have played and sung throughout the whole festival, while the soloists gave every satisfaction. These latter were Madame Marie Roze, who took the part of *Psyche*; Madame Trebelli, as *Proserpine*; and Bro. Santley, as *Eros*, Miss Eleanor Farnot and Mr. Lloyd assisting in the concerted numbers. The rest of the programme included a symphony in G minor, by Mr. Hubert Parry, a musician whose works are as well known to, as they are highly appreciated by, English audiences. The several movements in this symphony are extremely well written, the scherzo, with its brace of trios, being full of beauty and fancy, while the finale exhibits very great taste. The whole work, indeed, is treated in a thoroughly musicianly style. A new song, "A Golden Thread," by M. Gounod, composed for and sung by Madame Patey, contains some effective passages, the music being graceful throughout. This and the march composed expressly for the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Albany were the other novelties in the evening's programme.

The last day opened gloomily enough as regards the weather, but this does not appear to have exercised an appreciable effect on the attendance, which was numerous both morning and evening, but overwhelmingly so on the latter occasion. The first programme of the day was both liberal and varied, including as it did works by Mozart, Brahms, Cherubini, and Beethoven. The first named composer had priority of representation, the work chosen being his Symphony in G minor, the smallest but not the least beautiful of those written in the course of a few weeks in 1788. So admirably was this given that the finale had to be repeated. Next followed Brahms's "Triumphlied," composed in honour of the victories of his fatherland, and especially dedicated to the Emperor of Germany. It is replete with difficulties, its chief feature being that it is written for a double choir in a very elaborate manner, while the strain upon the voice is most exacting. Band and chorus, however, were found equal to the demands made upon them, and well deserved the rest which followed the conclusion of the performance instead of at the regular interval. The "Triumphlied," or "Song of

Triumph," has been heard on a few occasions before, and has always been listened to with pleasure. It is a solid work, reminding one much, as regards style, of the works of Bach and Handel. Cherubini's Mass in G opened the second part of the programme, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which it was performed. It is a masterpiece, though the reverse of elaborate in structure, being expressive, musicianly, and deeply religious. The chorus did their part with a success which, considering what they had had to do in Brahms's "Song of Triumph," was all the more to be commended, while the principal artistes, Madame Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Maas, Mr. Cummings, Mr. F. King, and Bro. Santley, acquitted themselves, one and all, as they alone can do. Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" brought the concert to an end, Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Maas particularly distinguishing themselves. The orchestra and chorus were justly applauded for their rendering of "We shall surely find him," and the grandly impressive "Hallelujah."

The festival was brought to a conclusion on Friday evening, with a second performance of M. Gounod's "Redemption," the composer, as on Wednesday, conducting the work. The hall was crammed in every part, and the favourable verdict which followed the first performance was more than confirmed. The beauties of this fine work were necessarily more obvious on this occasion, the nervousness which is well nigh inseparable from a first performance having entirely disappeared, so that the performance went more smoothly, indeed faultlessly from beginning to end. In fact, to judge from a second hearing the future of this latest and most important work of M. Gounod—what he himself has designated as the "work of his life"—is thoroughly assured, and the more frequently it is heard the greater will be the sense of admiration it will excite. Those who are privileged to be present at the musical festival at Bristol will enjoy the enviable distinction of hearing the oratorio when performed for the third time in public.

It would be unjust to a very capable English composer if we omitted to mention another new work which was produced to the audience, on the evening of Wednesday last, and by them, was most favourably received, as indeed, it well deserved to be. This was an orchestral serenade in five movements by Mr. Villiers Stanford, who for some time past has held a prominent place among our composers, and whose position will be materially strengthened by this latest work of his. It is classical both in taste and composition; the movements, of which the first and last are the most important, are well contrasted, the orchestra is handled with ability, and the themes are above the common order. What is still more calculated to bring it into general repute is that while it belongs to the legitimate school of musical writing, there is much in it that appeals to the popular ear. Its future is therefore well assured.

We have before alluded to the British Musical Festival, which will take place in the course of next month, and at which M. Gounod's "Redemption" will be performed. We may add that the issue of tickets has already commenced, and that the demand for seats is very large.



The scientific work of the British Association was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, when three of the sections met for the purpose of hearing and discussing papers that had been held over from the day previous. Lord Rayleigh presided in the Mathematical section, and read a paper on the draught of chimneys. Mr. J. Phillips exhibited a musical instrument, which he explained was a Zulu pianoforte, and Mr. J. J. Coleman read a paper on a "Combined Gas Motor and Cold Air Machine." Mr. Preece contributed a report of the Screw Gauge Committee, appointed at the meeting last year at York; Mr. Donaldson a paper on "Torpedo Boats," while Sir F. Bramwell gave a description of an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of railway trains, and the efficiency of brake action. In the Geological section, Mr. Topley read a report on the "Progress of the Geological Map of Europe," which is being prepared in accordance with a resolution formed last year at the meeting at Bologna of the International Geographical Congress.

The number of members attending the meetings of the Association this year was 1253, the amount received being £1286.

At the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton for the cordiality of their reception, and to the local executive committee, the absence, through ill-health, of whose president, H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, was the subject of universal regret. In short, everyone who had helped to promote the success of the gathering received his due share of thanks.

On Friday about 200 members of the Association left Southampton for Cowes, in a special steamer, and on their arrival were conducted by way of the private gardens to Osborne House, and shown over this residence of Her Majesty. The visit was a source of much gratification to the members, especially as it was the first occasion on which permission had been given to the public to see it.

The fifth annual meeting of the Library Association was opened on Tuesday, in the spacious Hall of King's College, Cambridge, the chair being occupied by Mr. H. Bradshaw, M.A., who is librarian of the University. About eighty members were present and special reference was made to the melancholy death of Professor W. Stanley Jevons, who had been a member of the association, a vote of condolence with the widow and her family being, on the motion of Mr. Harrison, of London, seconded by Mr. Chancellor C. R. Christie, of Matlock, agreed to unanimously.



H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will probably open the Milford Docks, on their completion.

Bro. the Duke and the Duchess of Marlborough issued a number of invitations to a garden party at Blenheim Palace, but the rain spoilt all the outdoor attractions. Bro. the Earl of Jersey and Mr. Eyetts were the captains of two teams of cricketers on the occasion.

Bro. the Earl and the Countess of Derby have been staying at Fairhill, their seat near Tunbridge Wells, and have now gone to Knowsley, Lancashire.

Bro. the Earl of March and his bride are staying at Gordon Castle, N.B.

Bro. the Duke and the Duchess of St. Albans have gone to stay at the Duchess's seat, Newton Avon, co. Tipperary.

Bro. Lord Robartes has been staying with Lord St. Germans, at Port Eliot, Cornwall.

H.R.H. the Duke of Albany has not been nearly so ill as has been made out by the papers. His having to give up his engagement at Preston has probably called more attention to his ailment and exaggerated its effects than would otherwise have been the case had he not been going to appear in public. Our royal brother has been suffering from his old complaint, hemorrhage internally, which with him is constitutional. Every now and then a swelling occurs at the joints, generally the knees, and causes great pain and depression of spirits, but H.R.H. has not had so severe an attack as usual, and has not been in any danger.

Bro. the Earl of Jersey has promised £1000 towards the College for Higher Education in South Wales.

Bro. Col. the Marquis of Londonderry, P.G.M. Durham, has arrived at Wynyard from Southampton, where he has left his yacht, the *Corinthe*. The Marchioness and Lady Alexandrine Vane-Tempest have left Park-lane to join the noble Marquis.

Bro. Lord Leigh seconded the resolution of thanks at the general committee, on Saturday, of the Birmingham Musical Festival.

A movement has been set on foot to abolish the vicar's rate at Coventry, one of the churches of which Bro. the Rev. Canon Baynes, Prov. G. Chap. Kent, was vicar is included.

Bro. Henry Wright appears in the *Guardian* and *Church Times* of last week, as the writer of letters on "City Churches."

Bro. Sir Edward Lechmere, Bart., appeals for funds to assist the sick and wounded at the seat of war, and also asks ladies who have received instruction at the St. John's Ambulance Association to volunteer their services to go out as nurses, under the care of Bro. Major-General Burnaby, who is about proceeding to Egypt. Bro. Sir Edmund Lechmere is the secretary and re-founder of the order, and his grace Bro. the Duke of Manchester is the Lord Prior.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, colonel of the Life Guards, has telegraphed to Col. Ewart, commanding the Household Cavalry in Egypt, his appreciation of their services and gallantry in the present campaign. At present nearly all the skirmishes have been effected by the cavalry and generally the Life Guards. We hope to hear no more in Parliament about abolishing these three regiments, as being ornamental and not useful. They have eagerly seized an opportunity of showing what they are made of and can do.

Bro. the Earl of Rosslyn, P.G.M. Scotland, is a Trustee of the Dominion of Canada Ontario Investment Association.

Bro. Lord Leigh, P.G.M. Warwickshire, a Chevalier of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, presented the prizes to the successful winners at Birmingham, on Monday, of the St. John's Ambulance Association for providing first aid to the sick and wounded.

The band of Bro. Col. Mapleson's regiment, the Tower Hanulets Rifle Brigade, took part in the instrumental concert given at Victoria Park, on Saturday, in aid of the Hospital Saturday Fund.

Bro. Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., has been appointed deputy-adjutant and quarter-master-general at head quarters with the expeditionary force in Egypt.

Mr. Spenser, Nottingham, conductor of the Gregorian Association, brother-in-law of Capt. Bro. Paice, S. Andrew's Lodge, is staying at Eastbourne.

H.R.H. the Duke of Albany has written an autograph letter to the Mayor of Preston, regretting his inability to visit Preston for the Guild meeting, but hoping to do so at an early date.

Bro. the Earl of Mar has arrived at St. Ives, Bingley, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Ferrand.

Bro. Lord Carrington, G.S.W. is spending the autumn in Scotland, having left Ganton Park.

Bros. Sir Reginald Hanson and the Rev. Richard Lee, Head Master of Christ's Hospital (Aldersgate Lodge), are staying at Eastbourne.

Bro. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M.P., P.G.M. Gloucestershire, is at his own seat, Williamship Park, near Fairford.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate, the weak, and nervous. All troubled by the ailments should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secret of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing.—[ADVT.]

Bro. the Duke of Manchester's Light Horse Volunteer Corps has been disbanded. The Prince of Wales was the Hon. Col. of this the 1st Huntingdonshire.

Bro. the Earl of Marlow made a good bag on the opening day of partridge shooting, on the Clendon Park estate.

Bro. the Rev. Canon Portal, P.G. Chap. England, celebrated the marriage at Burghclere, of the Rev. A. T. Mitchell, of Oriel College, to Miss Edith Fox, of Adbury.

Bro. the Rev. Canon Tristram and the Earl of Aberdeen have joined the Committee of the Syrian Colonization Fund, of which Bro. the Earl of Shaftesbury is President.

Bro. the Earl of Northesk is amongst the visitors staying at Hamburg.

Bro. the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton are staying at Birkhall House, near Ballater.

Bros. Lord Carrington, G.S.W., the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Marquis of Hamilton and the Bishop of Durham (Dr. Lightfoot), were amongst those who witnessed the gathering of the clans Macduff and Farquharson, at the Old Castle, Braemar. Royalty is usually present at this interesting annual gathering.

Bro. the Marquis of Headfort moved a resolution in Dublin, that the Property Defence Association will give all the power it can to the Executive in maintaining the government of the country.

Bro. the Marquis of Tweeddale has been visiting his Dunfermline estates, and has been appointed a director of the North British Railway.

Bro. the Earl of Zetland, P.G.M., North Riding, Yorkshire, is visiting his estates at Orkney and Shetland Isles, and shooting over his moors at Birsoy. His lordship arrived at Stromness last week, and has placed a stained window in the church at Lerwick. This is the first visit of the Earl to these northern estates.

Bro. the Earl of Cork and Derry presented in the name of the subscribers a pastoral staff to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Alfred Hervey. It is of hexagonal shape in the staff, and has a double crook representing Bath and Wells. The designs are illustrative of the history of Glastonbury, Bath and Wells.

Bro. the Pro Grand Master has been placed on the Royal Commission to enquire into historical manuscripts.

Bro. the Duke of Athole, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Perth, was on the platform of the railway station when Her Majesty the Queen passed through on her way to Balmoral. Bro. the Earl of Kintore, G.S.W., Scotland, was on the platform at Ferry Hill, and was beckoned to by the Queen to the carriage. Her Majesty communicated the facts about the Duke of Albany's health to our noble brother.

Bro. the Earl and Countess of Jersey were present at the recent wedding of Lord Cremorne, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Darbrey, with Lady Julia, eldest daughter of Sir George Wombwell, of Newburgh Abbey, Yorkshire.

In addition to the appointments made by the Prov. Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight at the late meeting at Bournemouth, announced in our issue of the 19th ult., the Prov. Grand Master has nominated the Rev. Bro. Pickering, of the Medina Lodge, Cowes, 35, one of his Prov. Grand Chaplains.

Bro. Baker, P.M. 735, Preceptor of the Prince Frederick William Lodge of Instruction, will preside at the Hyde Park Lodge of Instruction, held at The Westbourne, Craven-road, Paddington, W., on the 11th inst. The ceremony of the 1st and 2nd tracing board will be rehearsed. Lodge opens at eight o'clock.

Dr. Reningale Cook has been appointed director of the Novelty Theatre, opposite Freemasons' Hall, in place of Mr. Millais, who has accepted an appointment abroad. The Novelty will be opened in a few weeks' time. The staircases are all of stone, and not winding ones. It is seated to hold between 1400 and 1500 persons. Mr. K. Bailly is to be the acting manager. Messrs. Kirk and Randall have had the contract, which amounts to about £15,000.

The annual meeting of the Tweed Commissioners was held at Berwick on Monday, under the presidency of the Duke of Roxburgh. It was stated that during last winter, owing to the prevalence of fungus disease, no less than 14,627 fish had died or been destroyed, making a total for the year of 22,756.

The corner-stone of the extension of the Albert Memorial Museum at Exeter, was laid on Thursday last. Among those present were the Earl of Devon, Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, Lady Bowring, and Sir John Kennaway, M.P.

The winter session of the various Metropolitan Medical Schools and Hospitals will, with hardly an exception, be opened on Monday, the 2nd October prox., on which occasion one or other of the professors attached to each school will deliver an inaugural address.

On Friday morning a new free library was opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but without any ceremony whatever. The building has been erected at a cost of £20,000.

Bros. Bedford Lemere, and Co., (Architectural Photographers to the Queen), 147, Strand, London, attend Masonic Gatherings, Wedding Parties and Social Reunions, and execute every description of Out-door Photography with promptitude, in first style and at moderate cost. A large collection of photographs on view and sale. Catalogues and printed terms free by post.—[ADVT.]

GREAT JEWEL ROBBRIES.—The public are becoming so accustomed to reading reports of jewel robberies that numbers of the nobility are taking steps to secure their valuables from the attack of the modern burglar, and the demand for Milner's Jewellery Safes is largely on the increase. These are made to fit in cabinets to suit any kind of wood, and are the best and cheapest safeguard against fire and thieves. Milner's Safe Company (Limited), 28, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., have some hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen who have Milner's Jewellery Safes in their possession, and in no instance have burglars succeeded in opening them. Safes are made specially for Masonic Jewellery, Records, &c.

Bros. Sir John B. Monckton, F.S.A. (Town Clerk), President of the Board of General Purposes, has joined the Longfellow Memorial Committee.

Bro. Alderman de Keyser and Mr. Joseph Savory, the sheriffs elect, will give their inaugural breakfast at the Albion on the 28th inst.

The Leather Trades' Exhibition will be opened by Bro. the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, J.G.W., at the Agricultural Hall on the 15th inst.

Bro. the Earl of Jersey, P.G.M., will preside at a Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons at Maidenhead, on Monday, October 2nd. At one o'clock, his lordship will install Bro. H. Morris as Master of the Jersey Lodge. The Prov. Grand Lodge will be held at two o'clock.

Bro. W. Gibson Bott will be installed W.M. of the Duke of Cornwall Lodge, No. 1839, on this day (Saturday).

The Home Office has sanctioned the erection of the Orkney Islands into a fishery district under the Salmon Fisheries Acts, and a number of bye-laws, signed by Sir W. Harcourt, and the three Scotch Salmon Fishery Commissioners have been issued.

Professor Tyndall, Professor J. Stuart Blackie, Sir Noel Paton, Dr. J. Westland Marston, Mr. Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., have joined the Longfellow Memorial Committee.

A Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire will be held next Wednesday at Dudley, when the P.G.M., Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., will preside. The lodge will be opened at one p.m., at the Public Hall, Wolverhampton-street. The entertaining lodge will be the Royal Standard, No. 490.

Bro. the Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, P.G. Chap. and D.P.G.M. of Berks and Bucks, will, on Tuesday next, be installed as P.G.M. in the Mark Degree.

At the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square, the number of patients under treatment for the week ending September 2nd, was 996.

Considerable sensation has been excited in the minds of archaeologists by the recommendation of a Committee of the Town Council of Yarmouth to sell the ancient Tolhouse Hall, in which the municipal business has been transacted for the past six hundred years. It is an almost unique specimen of Early English architecture, and it is not surprising that Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., and gentlemen of local influence should be exerting themselves with a view to inducing the Corporation to retain the Hall and allow it to be utilised as a public museum. It would be a great pity if so venerable a structure were allowed to disappear from the spot which has known it so long, and we trust our brethren of Yarmouth will lend a helping hand in this matter. Money has been already offered for the purpose of restoring it.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Osborne House about one o'clock on Wednesday last, to take a cruise in the Admiralty yacht *Lively*, the tender of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh. Their Royal Highnesses drove to Trinity Wharf, East Cowes, to embark in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, which conveyed them to the *Lively*, lying at anchor in the roadstead. At the Trinity Wharf a deputation from the inhabitants of East Cowes met their Royal Highnesses and presented an address of welcome and congratulation. The Duke accepted the address, and gave a written reply as follows: "Mr. Roberston, Mr. Burnaby, ladies, and gentlemen—I beg to thank you most cordially both on the Duchess of Albany's and on my own behalf for the kind and hearty welcome you have extended to us on our arrival at East Cowes, and for the good wishes which you express for our future happiness. The reception which the inhabitants of East Cowes have given us will serve to strengthen the interest I have always felt in a neighbourhood in which I have spent so many years of my past life, and which we hope we may frequently revisit in future." His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany intends to join the Queen at Balmoral.

It is in the order of things that the sincerest regret should have been felt at the absence from the proceedings of the Preston Guild on Tuesday, of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the circumstances which caused it. The disappointment on the part of craftsmen generally was all the greater seeing how eagerly they had been looking forward to their presence and the leading part which our Royal brother would have played on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new Free Library and Museum. At the instance of the Queen, the Duke of Cambridge was present on behalf of his cousin, while the Earl of Lathom, Deputy Grand Master of England, and Grand Master of the Province of West Lancashire, gracefully did what lay in his power Masonically to diminish the general regret of the Prestonian brethren and their visitors from other parts of the province. The worthy townfolk, therefore, had the opportunity of seeing our Lancashire brethren in all the glory of aprons and regalia, and of witnessing the interesting ceremonial of laying a foundation stone in the manner prescribed by the ancient usages of the Craft. All the leading celebrities of the great county palatine were present, among them being, in addition to Bro. the Earl of Lathom, the Lord Lieutenant of the county (the Earl of Sefton), Bro. the Earl of Derby, Lord Kinmarleigh, Sir R. A. Cross, M.P., and others.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS.—The advance of medical science has necessitated great variations in most modern prescriptions. Some remedies, notably those for the various phases of skin disease, are prescribed as they were a quarter of a century ago, the favourite remedy being still SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS, WRIGHT'S. These words should appear on every tablet and wrapper of Wright's Coal Tar Soap purchased or prescribed.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC BANDAGES, ETC.—SEELY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.—The world's recognition of unequalled excellence. Receiving the only award of merit granted for trusses at the late International Medical Exhibition, 1881. Made in every desirable and latest improved pattern, fine steel springs, neatly covered with highly-polished hard rubber, light, cool, cleanly; unaffected by time, use, or climate. Free from all sores, rusty, chafing, or snapping unpleasantness. Used in bathing. Always reliable. The correct and skillful mechanical treatment of hernia or rupture a specialty. Under patronage of the world's most distinguished surgeons. Choice assortment of elastic surgical harness. Belts, improved suspensory bandages, shoulder braces. Establishments—74, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and 1347, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.—[ADVT.]

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS
For the Week ending Saturday, September 16, 1882.

The Editor will be glad to receive notice from Secretaries of Craft Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Mark Lodges, Rose Croix Chapters, Preceptories, Conclaves, &c., of any change in place, day, or month of meeting.

- SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.**
Lodge 1446, Mount Edgcombe, Bridge House Hot.
" 1607, Loyalty, London Tav., Fenchurch-st.
" 1685, Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone.
" 1686, Paxton, S.M.H., Camberwell.
" 1743, Perseverance, Imperial Hot., Holborn Viaduct.
" 1839, Duke of Cornwall, F.M.H.
" 1929, Mozart, Harewood House, High-st., Croydon.
Chap. 1293, Bardett, Mitre Hot., Hampton Court.
" 1423, Era, The Albany, Twickenham.

- LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**
Manchester, 17, London-st., Fitzroy-sq., at 8.
Star, Five Bells, New Cross-rd., S.E., at 7.
Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.
Burdett Coultts, Lamb Tav., Bethnal Green Railway Stn., S.
Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico.
Alexandra Palace, Masonic Club, Loughborough, at 7.30.
King Harold, Britannia Hot., Waltham New Town, at 7.

- MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.**
Lodge 1366, Highgate, Gatehouse Hot., Highgate.
" 1922, Earl of Lathom, Greyhound Hot., Streatham.

- LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**
Lily, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.
Wellington, White Swan Hot., High-st., Deptford, 8 to 10.
Sincerity, Three Nuns Hot., Aldgate, at 7.
Tredegar, Royal Hot., Mile End-rd., at 8.
St. James's Union, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.
Perfect Ashlar, Jamaica Tav., Southwark Park-rd., at 8.
United Military, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-st., Woolwich.
Marquis of Ripon, Pembury Tav., Amherst-rd., Hackney, 8.
Loughborough, Cambria Tav., Loughborough Junc., at 7.30.
Hyde Park, The Westbourne, 1, Craven-rd., at 8.
West Smithfield, Champion Hot., Aldersgate-st., at 8.
Doric Chapter, Duke's Head, 79, Whitechapel-rd., at 6.
Royal Commemoration, R. Hot., High-st., Putney, 8 till 10.
St. Mark's, S.M.H., Camberwell New-rd.
John Hervey, Albion Hall, London Wall, at 8.
Kingsland, Canonbury Tav., N., at 8.30.
Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, 7.30.
Ubique, Guardsman Coffee Tav., Buckingham Palace-road, at 7.30.
Strong Man, Excise Tav., Old Broad-st., at 7.
St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hot., W. Kensington, at 7.
Old Kent Mark, Crown & Cushion, London Wall, 2nd and 4th.

- TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.**
Lodge 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tav., Hampstead.
" 548, Wellington, White Swan Tav., Deptford.
" 1269, Stanhope, Thicket Hot., Anerley.
Mark 22, Southwark, Bridge House Hot., London Bdg.

- LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**
Joppa, Champion Hot., Aldersgate-st., at 7.
South Middlesex, Beaufort House, Walham Green, 7.30.
Pilgrim, F.M.H., 1st and last Tues.
Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8.
St. George's, Public Hall, New Cross, at 8.
Domatic, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-rd., at 7.30.
Faith, 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-st., S.W., at 8.
Prince Fredk. Wm., Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood, at 7.
Capper, Railway Tav., Angel-lane, Stratford, at 8.
Prosperity, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st., at 7.30.
Dalhousie, The Sisters' Tav., Pownall-rd., Dalston, E., at 8.
Florence Nightingale, M.H., William-st., Woolwich, 7.30.
Constitutional, Bedford Hot., Southampton Bldgs., at 7.
Israel, Rising Sun Tav., Globe-rd.
Wandsworth, East Hill Hot., Alma-rd., S.W., at 8.
Royal Arthur, Duke of Cambridge, 216, Bridge-rd., Battersea Park, at 8.
Upper Norwood, White Hart Hot., Church-rd., at 8.
Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone, at 8.
Excelsior, Commercial Dock Tav., Rotherhithe, at 8.
Islington, Crown and Cushion, 73, London Wall, at 7.
Kennington, Horns Tav., Kennington, 7.30.
Leopold, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., Bermondsey, at 8.
Mount Edgcombe, 19, Jermyn-st., St. James's, at 8.
Duke of Cornwall, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, 8.
Sir Hugh Myddelton, 162, St. John's-rd., at 8.
New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood T., Finsbury Park, at 8.
St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms, Finchley-rd., at 8.
Corinthian, George Hot., Millwall Docks, at 7.
Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30.
Royal Naval College, Greenwich Hospital Schools, at 8.
Eleanor, Angel Hot., Edmonton.
Chaucer, The Grapes, St. Thomas's-st., Borough, at 8.
Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30.
Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-rd., East Brixton, at 8.
Metropolitan Chap, Jamaica Coffee Ho., St. Michael's Alley
Earl of Carnarvon Chap., Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill, at 8.

- WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.**
Gen. Com. R.M. Benevolent Institution, at 3.
Lodge 87, Vitruvian, South London M.H., Lambeth.
Chap. 1263, John Hervey, F.M.H.
" 1549, Stanmore, Abercorn Hot., Gt. Stanmore.
Mark 284, High Cross, Seven Sisters' Hot., Tottenham.

- LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**
Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tav., Finsbury-pavement, at 7.
Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-st., 7 till 9.
New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.
Mt. Lebanon, Horse Shoe Tav., Newington Causeway, 8.
Pythagorean, Portland Hot., Greenwich, at 8.
La Tolerance, Morland Hot., Dean-st., W., at 8.
Peckham, Lord Wellington Hot., 516, Old Kent-rd., at 8.
Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8.30.
Southwark, Southwark Park Tav., Southwark Park, at 8.
Duke of Cornwall, Ryl. Edwd. Hot., Mare-st., Hackney, 8.
Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-st., at 8.
Langthorne, Swan Hot., Stratford, at 8.
Temperance in the East, G. the Fourth, Ida-st., E., at 7.30.
Eleanor, Trocadero Hot., Liverpool-st., E.C.
Zetland, King's Arms Hot., High-st., Kensington, at 8.
Merchant Navy, Silver Tav., Burdett-rd., Limehouse, 7.30.
Creaton, Prince Albert Tav., Portobello-ter., Notting hill, 8.
Panmure, Balham Hot. Balham, 7.
Wanderers, Black Horse, York-st., S.W., at 7.30.
Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow-st., Regent-st., at 8.

- THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.**
Lodge 1076, Capper, Guildhall Tav.
" 1558, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark, 7.30.
" 1642, Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill.
Chap. 72, Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hot.
K.H.S. 1, Mount Carmel, F.M. Tav.

- LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**
Union Waterloo, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-st., Woolwich
Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark, 7.30.
Egyptian, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st., 7.30.
Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., W.C., at 8.
The Great City, M.H., Masons' Avenue, 6.30.
Finsbury, Jolly Anglers' Tav., Bath-st., City-rd.
Ebury, 12, Ponsoby-st., Millbank, at 8.
Highgate, Boston Hot., Junction-rd., N., at 8.
High Cross, Coach & Horses, High-rd., Tottenham, at 8.
Salisbury, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.
Southern Star, The Pheasant, Stangate S.W., at 8.
Great Northern, Berwick Arms, Berners-st., Oxford-st.
Rose, Walmer Castle Hot., Peckham-rd., at 8.
Burgoyne, Cock Tav., St. Martin's-crt., Ludgate-hill, 6.30.
Prince Frederick William Chapter, St. John's Wood.
Vitruvian, White Hart, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, at 8.
Covent Garden, Constitution Hot., Bedford-st, Covent
Garden, at 7.45.
Royal Albert, White Hart Hot., Abchurch-lane, at 7.30.
Stockwell, Cock Tav., Kennington-rd., at 7.30.
Victoria Park, Yorkshire Grey, High-st., Stratford, at 8.
West Middlesex, Feathers Hot., Ealing, at 7.30.
Guelph, Blackbirds Inn, High-st., Leyton.
Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, Queen Victoria-st., at 6. (Emulation Working.)
St. Michael's, Moorgate Tav., Finsbury Pavement, at 8.
All Saints, Eagle Tav., East India Dock-rd., Poplar, at 7.30.
Selwyn, East Dulwich Hot., East Dulwich, at 8.
Upton, Swan Tav., Bethnal Green-rd., at 8.
Camden, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7.
North London Chap., Canonbury Tav., at 8.

- FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.**
House Com. Boys' School, at 4.
Lodge 975, Rose of Denmark, Greyhound Hot., Richmond.

- LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**
Stability, M.H., Masons' Avenue, at 6.
Robert Burns, North Pole, 387 Oxford-st, W., at 8.
Belgrave, Harp Tav., Jermyn-st., W., at 8.
Unions Emulation (for M.M.'s), F.M.H., at 7.
Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-rd., Deptford, at 8.
Metropolitan (Victoria), Portugal Hot., Fleet-st., at 7.
St. Marylebone, British Stores Tav., St. John's Wood.
Westbourne, Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood, at 8.
Unite J Pilgrims, S.M.H., Camberwell New-rd., 7.30.
St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., S.E., at 8.
Duke of Edinburgh, Bricklayers' Arms, Narrow-st., Lime-
house, at 7.
Doric, Duke's Head, 79, Whitechapel-rd., at 8.
St. Luke's White Hart, King's-rd., Chelsea, 7.30.
Chigwell Prince's Hall, Buckhurst-hill, at 7.30.
Royal Standard, The Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-rd., N., at 8.
Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith, at 8.
William Preston, Jacob's Well, George-st. Manchester-sq.
Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill, at 8.
Pythagorean Chapter, Portland Hot., London-st., Greenwich.
St. George's, Globe Tav., Greenwich, at 8.
Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30.
Clapton, Lord Stanly, Sandringham-road, Hackney, at 8.
St. John's, Mother Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8.
Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tavern,
Leadenhall-st.

- SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.**
Lodge 1326, Lebanon, Lion Hot., Hampton Court.
" 1329, Sphinx, S.M.H., Camberwell.
" 1556, Addiscombe, M.H. Croydon.
" 1597, Musgrave, Angel and Crown Hot., Staines.
" 1707, Kensington, S. Kensington Hot., S.W.
Mark 205, Beaconsfield, Chequers, Walthamstow.
" 251, Tenterden, Anderton's Hot.

**MASONIC MEETINGS IN WEST LAN-
CASHIRE AND CHESHIRE**

For the Week ending Saturday, September 16, 1882.

- MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.**
Lodge 292, Sincerity, Adelphi Hot., Liverpool.
" 314, Peace and Unity, Militia Mess R., Preston.
" 721, Independence, M.R., Chester.
" 941, De Tabley, Royal George, Knutsford.
" 1021, Hartington, M.R., Barrow.
" 1350, Fernor Hesketh, M.H., Liverpool.
" 1496, Trafford, Alexandra Hotel, Moss-side, Man-
chester.
" 1588, Prince Leopold, M.R., Stretford.
Chap. 148, Elias Ashmole, C.R., Warrington.
Derby L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

- TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.**
Lodge 241, Merchants, M.H., Liverpool.
" 322, Peace, Warren Bulkeley Arms, Stockport.
" 1250, Gilbert Greenall, M.R., Wigan.
" 1476, Blackpool, Clifton Arms, Blackpool.
" 1713, Wibrham, Walton Institute, Walton, near
Liverpool.
Chap. 613, Bridson, M.H., Southport.
Stanley L. of I., 214, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

- WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.**
Lodge 281, Fortitude, Athenæum, Lancaster.
" 323, Concord, Florist Hall, Concord.
" 430, Fidelity, Queen's Arms, Dukinfield.
" 1094, Temple, M.H., Liverpool.
" 1140, Ashton, Victoria H., Withington.
" 1356, Toxteth, M.R., N. Hill-str. et, Liverpool.
" 1398, Baldwin Castle, Dalton-in-Furness.
" 1547, Liverpool, M.H., Liverpool.
" 1715, Arthur John Brogden, M.H., Grange-over-
Sands.
Chap. 178, Harmony, M.H., Wigan.
" 703, Clifton, Clifton Arms, Blackpool.
Neptune L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

- THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.**
Lodge 216, Harmonic, Adelphi Hot., Liverpool.
" 333, Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston.
" 1035, Prince of Wales, Skelmersdale, H. Liverp'l.
" 1182, Duke of Edinburgh, M.H., Liverpool.
" 1213, Bridgewater, Cross Keys, Eccles.
Chap. 220, Harmony, Gar-ton Hot., Garston.
Antient Union L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

- FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.**
Mark Lodge 165, Egerton, M.R., Birkenhead.
" 65, W. Lancashire, M.H., Liverpool.
Jacques de Molay Encampment, 36, M.H., Liverpool.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[The charge is 2s. 6d. for announcements not exceeding Four Lines under this heading.]

BIRTHS.
BROWN RIGG.—On the 3rd inst., at Murree, Punjaub, the wife of W. Bro. Major H. Studholme Brownrigg, Rifle Brigade, Senior District Grand Warden Punjaub, of a son.

LAURENCE.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of Lieut. F. L. Laurence, R.N., Dudley Villa, Shaftesbury-road, Southsea, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
BOVILL—BALL.—On the 2nd inst., at All Saints', Dalston, John Bovill, of Merton, Surrey, to Esther Amadie, daughter of S. J. Ball, of Albion-square, Dalston, N.
HARRIS—HOWARD.—On the 4th inst., at All Souls', Loudoun-road, Walter Symes, son of S. Harris, Esq., to Marie Louise Sophia, daughter of the late C. Howard, of Norwood, Surrey.

DEATHS.
ATTWOOD.—On the 3rd inst., at Glenthorpe, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, Mary, widow of G. De Bosco Attwood, in her 78th year.

BERNARD.—On the 2nd inst., at Overcross, Ross, the Right Hon. Montague Bernard, D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, aged 62.

MASSEY.—On the 5th inst., at Lowden-road, Herne-hill, Edward, the dearly-loved youngest child of Henry and Sarah Massey, aged 14 months.

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